The New-York Times.

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OUR FOREIGN CLAIMS.

Claims against Costa Rica, Chili, and other Foreign Governments.

From our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 15, 1859.

Under a call made by the Senate of the United States, the Department of State furnished a list of *all* claims filed with the Government by citizens of the United States against foreign Powers; but at the time of furnishing it, Secretary CASS protested that it would only lead the public mind to false conclusions—that where it would show millions claimed, the Government was satisfied that thousands were not due. The publication of such a statement would only serve to put parties in a false position, and by reviving the hopes of claimants, in seeing their names in print, would involve the Department in increased embarrassments. Such has really been the result of the Senatorial call, and the parties interested in every claim contained in the list, construing the publication into an *official* recognition of the justice of the demand by our Government, are literally overwhelming the Department with importunities in relation to the speedy settlement of these demands, and denouncing the Administration for the delay in enforcing payment.

In the case of the New Granadian claims, the Government entertains no doubt, as I have before stated, that the treaty will be promptly ratified on the meeting of the Congress of New Granada, in February next, and that the mixed Commission provided for therein, will be in session early in the Summer, hearing and determining all claims against that Republic. These claims include damages resulting from the Panama riots in 1856.

Nicaragua also assents to a joint Commission to adjust all matters of claims existing against that Government—but Costa Rica has perseveringly declined, and as she contends, upon the principle laid down by Mr. MARCY in his reply to Count SARTIGES, when demanding indemnity for French citizens injured in the bombardment of Greytown. The only claims against Costa Rica are for damages resulting to American citizens in *Nicaragua*, but from Costa Rican troops. This, it is contended, is fairly within the principle laid down by Mr. MARCY, and if American citizens peaceably domiciled in Nicaragua suffered any damage, they must look to the Government of Nicaragua alone for protection and indemnity. Mr. MARCY contended, and properly too, and showed it to be the rule of international law, that if French citizens domiciled at Greytown suffered injury from our attack on that place, that the authorities of Greytown and not the United States were responsible to the injured parties for damages. Many citizens of Costa Rica suffered severely in that affair, but their claims have never been entertained by the United States, and now the authorities of Costa Rica say they will apply our own rule in the case of American citizens injured in Nicaragua. She also denies the merits of the claims, and contends that the claimants were all fillibusters who had renounced all allegiance to the United States and claimed to be citizens of Nicaragua. In this, it is said, she will be able to involve even the then Minister of the United States residing near the Republic of Nicaragua.

Such is the interesting position of Costa Rica; but it may well be doubted if the rule contended for is at all applicable in her case. The attack upon Greytown was an attack of one belligerent upon another, and a consequent suffering of third parties. In the case of Costa Rica, she was acting as the *ally* of Nicaragua, and had voluntarily marched her troops into a foreign but *friendly* territory for the purpose of injuring a third party. Such is the reasoning of our Government. The whole question stands open, and it is now impossible to anticipate the result. The new Government of Costa Rica, if recognized by us, may take a different view of the subject.

Peru also repudiates the proposition of a commission to settle the claims against her. These arise out of the violation, by the *regular* Government, of a contract made by the head of an unsuccessful revolutionary party. Similar claims had been preferred by France and Chili, but these have been withdrawn, with a public declaration on the part of the latter Government that there existed no foundation whatever for such a claim. The claims of American citizens, however, remain on file here, and the Washington Cabinet insist on a Commission *pro formâ* to dispose of them. Peru is unwilling to incur the expense and annoyance when there is no shadow of a foundation for the claims intended to be examined. Mr. ZAGARRA, the Peruvian Minister, has lately had several interviews with Secretary CASS, and laid before him the views of his Government on this subject.

Should the treaty with Mexico be concluded, of which I have no doubt, we shall have a mixed Commission in session next Summer, to examine the vast amount of claims existing, *pro* and *con* between the two Governmets. Q.

Superior City on the Carpet Again—A Tri-Cornered Fight—Secretary Thompson Unites with Douglas in a Special View of Squatter Sovereignty—The Disadvantages of Hesitation in a Secretary.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 15, 1859.

It has at length been decided that Superior City is a city, and that the Trustees of the Corporation formed under the general law of Wisconsin are permitted to enter it as such. This much-litigated case has given rise to numerous questions of interest that have been passed upon by the Department of the Interior, under the late and the present Administration. One of the most curious and complicated of these questions has been recently determined by Mr. Secretary THOMPSON. The statement of it will interest your Western readers.

There were three possible sets of Trustees to enter the town site of Superior City. One of these was the corporate authorities of the City of Superior—a city made by the Legislature of Wisconsin, and including, besides a large outside space, the entire territory of Superior City. The second was the Trustees of a Corporation formed under a general law of Wisconsin, authorizing the inhabitants of a town site to form themselves into a body corporate, for the purpose of entering their lands in trust for the Corporation. The third possible Trustee was the County Judge.

Now the City of Superior is a city *de jure*—so made by the Legislature, with all time to organize in,—but as yet the inhabitants have not availed themselves of the privilege of organization. Therefore there were no "corporate authorities" to apply to enter. But as the law creating it specially provided that "no general law of this State contravening the provisions of this act, shall be considered as repealing, amending or modifying the same, *unless such purpose be expressly set forth in such law*,"—it was obvious enough that no town could be lawfully created within the limits of the City of Superior under the general law to which I have referred, in the absence of any *express* setting forth of such a purpose in the said law. No such purpose was expressed in the law referred to, and hence it was not possible lawfully to repeal, amend or modify the charter of the City of Superior in any way, in contravention of the provisions of the statute. A "town" has been introduced with "corporate authorities" into the very bowels of the City of Superior. I suppose if such a town should be located in the Central Park, it would be considered somewhat in contravention of the charter of the City of New-York.

Under these circumstances, the Hon. JAMES A. MARKLAND, the County Judge of Douglas County, claimed the right to enter the town-site, on the ground that the town formed under the general law does not exist *de jure*; that the city of Sapain does not exist *de facto*; and that the town-site is therefore practically unincorporated. His case was submitted to the Secretary of the Interior on this statement of facts.

Mr. THOMPSON sees in these facts but two questions. First, Whether the admitted action of the inhabitants of Superior City, under the law of Wisconsin, has the legal effect of incorporating the same; and second, whether the trustees chosen by virtue of the provisions of the law, are qualified to act as the "corporate authorities" specified in the act of Congress of 1844. Both of these questions Mr. THOMPSON "unhesitatingly" answers in the affirmative. If he had "hesitated" at all—just long enough to give the subject the slightest consideration—he would have probably come to a different conclusion. But "hesitation" proceeds from reflection, and it is much easier to dispose "unhesitatingly" of a case as it is made to one's hands, than to examine it. If a Secretary examines subjects, it would take him forever to bring up the arrears of business that have accumulated on his table during his month's frolic at the Springs. Hence the plan of settling nice questions "without hesitation" is convenient, as obviating the necessity of reflection—and meritorious, as tending to the dispatch of business.

Suppose Mr. Secretary THOMPSON should take the opinion of a lawyer on the *third* question that arises on the facts of the case before him—to wit, whether or not a law *creating a town within a city* contravenes, repeals, amends or modifies a city that is lawfully incorporated without a town in it: and suppose that lawyer should "hesitate" just a little while on the question—"hesitate" just long enough to learn and understand something about it—he would come to the inevitable conclusion that such a town would contravene, repeal, amend OR modify the charter of a city that was organized without the embarrassment of such an anomaly. A sane man could not examine such a question and arrive at any other result. Now, does not Mr. THOMPSON see that such a conclusion would give a most emphatic negative to the two questions that he has so "unhesitatingly" answered in the affirmative? There cannot be a "legal" town, nor legal "corporate authorities" within a city that has been established by law, with the provision in its charter that no general law should contravene or modify it, unless "such purpose were expressly set forth in such law"—without the exhibition of a law in which such a purpose is expressed. This proposition is as clear as any result in the multiplication-table; and Mr. THOMPSON might as well decide "unhesitatingly" that twice two makes five, as to decide unhesitatingly that Superior City can have any legal "corporate authorities," and exist legally as a town, in view of the antecedent and undisturbed incorporation of the City of Superior.

It is supposed here that Mr. THOMPSON intends by this decision to give in his adhesion to Senator DOUGLAS on the question of squatter sovereignty. He has hitherto been a fire-eater of the most "unhesitating" pattern, but nobody can carry the doctrine of squatter sovereignty further than a Secretary who decides that any community of squatters, "loyal to the Constitution," may organize themselves into a body politic and erect corporate authorities over the head of an act of the Legislature specially providing an entirely different political organization. I must confess that I never expected to see our worthy Secretary out-Douglas DOUGLAS on the question of "squatter sovereignty." Even Commissioner HENDRICKS, who resigns in consequence of his DOUGLAS proclivities, found himself compelled, in the decision of this very question, to repudiate the phase of "squatter sovereignty" now promulgated by Mr. THOMPSON, and to decide (according to law) that there could be no corporate authorities "of the tract in question but the corporate authorities of the City of Superior." Why will not the *Constitution* give us Secretary THOMPSON'S opinion on this question? It is an opinion *as is an opinion*—of the real Bunsby pattern. Bring it out, and shelve DOUGLAS.

FROM ARIZONA.

Mining in Mew Mexico and Arizona.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORT BUCHANAN, Arizona, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859.

This post derives importance from having been the first permanent post established in Arizona. It was first commanded by Maj. STEEN, of the Dragoons and has subsequently been commanded by Maj. FITZGERALD and Capt. EWELL; it is now under command of Lieut.-Col. REEVE, of the Infantry, and garrisoned by one Company of Dragoons and one of Infantry. The buildings belonging to the post are scattered over several acres of ground, having more the appearance of an emigrant camp than a military station; it is without form or shape, and as difficult to guard against a surprise as a thousand-acre prairie farm. Why it was ever put in the present shape none but its projectors have ever been able to tell.

The valley in which the post is situated does not furnish one-half the supplies required; a large amount are brought from the Rio Grande and from Sonora; this does not speak well for the agricultural resources of the country. I desire only to speak of it as a mineral country.

Near this place are several lead mines, of great value for the silver they contain; they are generally situated in a well-wooded and watered country, but often in rough and rugged mountains; those already prospected and worked are, the Patagonia, by Capt. EWELL and Mr. BREVORT; the Compadrie and French, by Col. TITUS & Co. Several others are prospected and have evidence of great richness.

Besides these mines there are several old ones, which bear evidence of having been successfully worked many years ago; what they are, or how rich they are, can only be ascertained by much labor in reopening them. The feeling is rather in favor of new mines to opening old ones. As far as parties have prospected, they have been more successful. Some, however, cling to the idea that great riches have been covered up in these old mines, and firmly believe the old history current in the country, "that the Apaches drove off the miners just as they had reached the richest part of the vein, and that the miners then put a *great door* on the opening and covered it up with earth." How far discoveries will prove the truth of these, to me myths, time will show; so far no door over rich veins have been found, although some rich old mines have been opened.

The Patagonia mine has been worked more extensively than any other in the neighborhood; the ore is easily mined and easily smelted, as it is almost entirely lead and silver; it is about fifty per cent. lead, each ton of ore containing from forty to seventy-five ounces of silver.

The mines now being opened by Col. TITUS & Co., contain ore adapted to the smelting process, and the company are now putting up extensive furnaces in a valley about ten miles from the post.

After a visit to some of the mines in this neighborhood I go to Arivaca, the property of the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company. They are reducing ore by both the patio and amalgamation proce ss they have also smelted some rich ores. Their works are the most extensive of any in the country, I believe the only place where the amalgamation process has been adopted by revolving barrels.

The mines of this Company were among the first explored or taken up in the country, Col. POSTON and party having taken possession of them in 1857. Since that time several hundred tons of ore have been taken out, of richness varying from $100 to $2,000 per ton—specimens of ore having been found yielding as high as $20,000 a ton.

I will endeavor to give you a description of these mines, and of the process of reduction by barrel amalgamation in my next.

The country is destitute of news. The excitement occasioned by the murder of Mexicans in the Sonoita Valley has died away. We now have only an occasional Apache excitement, which lasts but a day or so.

Capt. STONE'S party is now in camp near here, awaiting advices from Washington. The whole country is unusually healthy. B.

Later from Bahia.

A DISASTROUS TORNADO—LOSS OF A PRUSSIAN MERCHANTMAN.

Capt. WM. GILLESPIE, of brig *Mary A. Forrest*, arrived yesterday, from Bahia, reports that on the 3d ult. that port was visited with a most violent gale, which did considerable damage, and the shipping business was suspended three or four days in consequence. A Prussian ship went ashore and was a total loss.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO AT HALIFAX.

One Day Later European News.

SACKVILLE, Friday, Sept. 16.

The steamer *Kangaroo* from Liverpool 31st ult. *vid* Queenstown 1st inst., put into Halifax at 6 o'clock short of coals. One hundred and fifty tons were obtained of the Cunard Company, and the ship leaves for New-York to-day, where she will be due on Monday.

The *Kangaroo* has 100 cabin and 220 steerage passengers.

We have been unable to obtain the one day later news from Europe, brought by the *Kangaroo*, the Nova Scotia Company not having forwarded it over their line. The news, however, is not likely to have been of the least importance, or the Halifax agent of the Associated Press would have expressed it to Sackville.

GREAT FIRE IN CHICAGO.

A Whole Square Destroyed—Great Quantity of Lumber Burnt—Loss $500,000.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 16.

The most disastrous conflagration that has visited our city since the great fire of 1857, occurred last night. The fire broke out at about 9 o'clock, in the stable of F. MEHRING & Co., and entirely destroyed it, together with its contents, including four valuable horses. The flames thence communicated to the blacksmith-shop No. 45 Canal-street, spreading thence in different directions, consuming the entire block, bounded by Clinton, North Canal, West Lake and Fulton streets. From this block the fire communicated to BLATCHFORD'S lead works, and thence to the hydraulic mills. These, together with the block bounded by North Jefferson, Clinton, Fulton, and West Lake streets, were entirely destroyed. From the northwest corner of Fulton and Canal streets, the fire communicated to the lumber-yard of RYERSON & & MILLER, consuming nearly 3,000,000 feet, valued at $40,000; and thence to the lumber-yard of L. SUTHERLAND, destroying his entire stock, valued at $10,000; and thence to the lumber-yard adjoining, consuming 2,000,000 feet. MASON & Co.'s machine-shop, corner of North Canal and Carroll streets, was totally destroyed. From RYERSON'S yard, the fire communicated to the Vulcan Works of WASHINGTON & MCARTHUR, and thence to the Vulcan Boiler Works, destroying the block bounded by Fulton, Carroll, Clinton and North Jefferson streets. Two blocks adjoining were partially destroyed. The principal losers are as follows:

J. W. COCHRANE, Audubon House, $60,000; insured $30,000.

BLATCHFORD'S Lead Works, $60,000; insurance, $40,000.

COCHRANE & BAKER, Cleveland House, $37,000; insured $27,000.

AVERY & Co., $40,000; insured $25,000.

Hydraulic Mills, $10,000; no insurance.

WALTER LULL, lumber dealer, $20,000; insured $5,000.

E. A. RUCKER, planing mill, $7,000; no insurance.

The total loss is probably not less than $500,000, and the total insurance will not exceed $25,000, the greater part of which is in New-York, Providence, Hartford and Springfield companies.

A large number of the buildings destroyed were dwellings of but little value.

The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

Two firemen were slightly injured by falling walls.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 16—P. M.

In addition to the losses by the last night's fire, reported this morning, are the following:

WARRINGTON'S Vulcan Foundry, $30,000; insured $10,000.

MASON, MCARTHUR & Co.'s boiler works $6,000; insured $3,000 in Cleveland.

The Masonic Lodge, occupying the upper story of BLATCHFORD'S building, $8,000; no insurance.

B. BERNAUER, liquor-dealer, $8,000; fully insured.

Reformed Presbyterian Church, $3,000, insured $1,000.

There were about one hundred frame buildings valued at from $500 to $1,000 each, destroyed; a large amount of furniture was saved, but in a damaged condition.

The Hope Steam Engine Company from Philadelphia, who were here as guests of the Hope Hose Company, turned out with their engine, doing good service.

From Washington.

THE LATE CONVENTION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND GUATEMALA—POWERS OF THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER TO CENTRAL AMERICA—NAVY NEWS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 16.

The late Convention between Great Britain and the Republic of Guatemala has not excited "a renewal of angry controversy" between this country and Great Britain, as was recently predicted by the English Press. On the contrary, both Governments are still animated by the hope that their Central American differences will be happily adjusted.

The larger part of the Balize had never been the subject of actual survey, as was officially declared by Lord GREY in 1836; and the above-mentioned convention, it is said, merely definitely fixes its territorial limits, which act was intended by Guatemala as a barrier to British encroachments on its soil. This arrangement is claimed to be in accordance with the Dallas-Clarendon treaty, a clause of which, in effect, substantially consenting to such an arrangement, having been ratified by the United States, while the treaty itself was defeated by that body, owing to a clause therein of an anti-slavery character.

The other points proposed to be settled in the same treaty—namely, with regard to the Island of Ruatan, and the surrender of the Musquito Protectorate to Nicaragua, will be placed in charge of Mr. WYKE, the new British Minister, and it is thought that these questions will be adjusted by him to the satisfaction of all parties concerned; Great Britain having undertaken to remove the obstructions to the full force of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

If any dissatisfaction exists, it is because Great Britain has first settled the point which is of the most importance to her, but this may be the result of accident; Sir WM. GORE OUSLEY having previously sought to surrender the Musquito Protectorate to Nicaragua, but in terms unsatisfactory to that Republic. What he has failed to do it is confidently expected his successor, Mr. WYKE, will accomplish.

Such is believed to be the condition of affairs, according to information derived from intelligent sources. At all events, if there are any unintentional errors in the above brief exposition, they do not materially affect the facts recited in connection with this subject.

The following officers have been ordered to the steam sloop-of-war *Narragansett*: Commander HUNT; Lieutenants PREDLE, RANSOM and BLAKE; Purser EMERY; Passed Assistant-Surgeon LOWBER, and Master ARMSTRONG.

Assistant-Surgeon LAWS has been ordered to report for duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

JOHN RUDENSTAN has been commissioned as Surgeon, and BENNETT W. GREEN, of Virginia, Assistant-Surgeon of the Navy.

Official information from Utah, received at the War Department, states the troops are now efficiently employed in protecting overland emigrants from attacks and outrages from the Indians on their route.

The President has recognized AUGUST HIRSCH as Consul at Boston for the Kingdom of Hanover.

Tremendous Fire at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 16.

The entire block in this city bounded by Clinton-street on the north, Canal-street on the west, and Lake and Fulton streets, was burned this morning. BLATCHFORD'S lead works, the Hydraulic Mills, and the block by North Jefferson, Clinton, Fulton, and West Lake streets, were also destroyed; also, a large amount of other property. The total loss is not less than $500,000. Insured for $250,000 in New-York and New-England companies.

Masonic Intelligence.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Sept. 15.

The general grand encampment of Knights Templars of the United States to-day elected the following officers for the ensuing three years: B. B. French, of Washington, Grand Master; David Goodnow, of Kentucky, Deputy Grand Master; Winslow Lewis, of Boston, Generalissimo; J. V. B. Blaney, of Chicago, Captain-General; Charles Marsh, of California, Senior Warden; A. J. Pierson, of Minnesota, Junior Warden; Edward A. Raymond, of Boston, Treasurer; L. G. Risk, of Louisiana, Recorder.

Balloon Ascension at Oswego.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Sept. 15.

Mr. S. M. BROOKS, of St. Louis, ascended in his balloon *Comet*, from the Fair grounds in this village at 6 o'clock P. M. yesterday, and descended eleven miles east at 6:20 P. M. Five thousand people witnessed the ascension. Mr. BROOKS will make an ascension from Ithaca on Friday, 23d.

From Boston.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT—BOSTON SETTLEMENT ANNIVERSARY.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 16.

A Mr. DAVIS and wife, of New-Orleans, while driving out to-day from Natick in crossing the Worcester Railroad came in collision with the engine of the passenger train, passing at the time. The vehicle was wrecked, Mr. DAVIS precipitated a number o feet, striking on his head and receiving severe injuries. Mrs. DAVIS was thrown into the air obliquely over a story and a half dwelling, mangling her terribly and causing her instant death.

To-morrow being the anniversary of the settlement of Boston, it will be very generally observed as a holiday. In the afternoon the inauguration ceremonies of POWERS' bronze statue of DANIEL WEBSTER will take place in front of the State House, the Hon EDWARD EVERETT being the orator on the occasion Many distinguished gentlemen throughout the country have accepted invitations to be present.

The bark *Tom Corwin* arrived at this port on the 12th inst., and Capt. SHERMAN states that the report of the brig *Ten Sisters* was incorrect, as his whole passage only occupied 27 days, and he was well supplied with provisions.

News from Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Thursday, Sept. 15.

Counter proclamations have been issued touching the reception of the returns of votes on the acceptance or rejection of the Constitution. On one side the Board of State Canvassers, authorized by the late Constitutional Convention, contend that the authority of the Convention is supreme, while, on the other, WALSH, the Territorial Secretary, denounces their proceedings as illegal under the Lecompton Constitution. The returns were directed to JOHN CALHOUN.

Politics in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 16.

Mr. COOPER'S letter published this morning is regarded as intended to operate on the approaching State election, and to perfect the organization of the Iron Masters' League, so that their demands for additional protection will be respected by the Nominating National Convention.

The New Mexican Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 16.

The Santa Fé mail of the 29th ult. has reached Independence.

Intense excitement prevailed in relation to the Congressional election. The Army and the Americans were almost all in favor of GALLEGOS. The contest was very doubtful.

Death of the Mother of Horatio Seymour.

UTICA, Friday, Sept. 16.

Mrs. SEYMOUR, wife of the late HENRY SEYMOUR, and mother of Ex-Governor SEYMOUR, died at her residence in this city this afternoon.

Removal of the Government of Canada.

TORONTO, Friday, Sept. 16.

All Departments of the Government are now moved to Quebec, the future seat of the Government. The Governor-General left yesterday.

Non-Arrival of the Persia.

SANDY HOOK, Friday, Sept. 16—11 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Persia*, now overdue, with Liverpool dates of the 3d inst. Weather stormy, wind blowing freshly from the E. S. E.

NEWS FROM CHILI.

New Diplomatic Appointments—A Shipwreck—Bees Under the Andes—A Chilian Funeral—Imports of the Republic—State of Education—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, Monday, Aug. 15, 1859.

Mr. JOHN BELLO has just been appointed Chilian *Chargé* near the Government at Washington. Mr. CARVALLO, formerly Minister at Washington, has been appointed Minister to France, when he will pass to Belgium, to argue the *Macedonian* case, of United States citizens' property seized by Lord COCHRANE as Spanish property. The claim has long been the staple of communication between this country and the United States diplomats sent here. It is one of the "old" claims. By late arrangement, it is to be referred to the arbitration of the Belgian King.

The British bark *Pickwick*, laden with coals, from England, was wrecked about 60 miles north of this, four days ago, on the 11th inst. The captain and crew, 13 in number, have arrived here overland. The mate lost his life.

About twelve years ago bees were introduced into this country. Since that honey has come to be quite an item. The Bolivian Minister, Mr. SALINAS, who is just returning to his own country, will introduce them there also.

In the new civil code of this country it has been provided that marriages within the lines of prohibited affinity shall not have civil effects, even though sanctioned by the Church by means of dispensations. It is a salutary measure; but it is shameful that the Church should thus need to be checked and kept within the laws of God.

To-morrow the adjudication is to be made on the bids for contracts on the first eight sections of the railway from this to Santiago.

There is a violent rail war prevailing at this moment in Santiago between the English and American interests. The late trials of strength and speed of the English locomotives, in comparison with the American, resulted in establishing the essential inferiority of the former. But the rivalry of feeling is no less intense. EVANS, the American engineer, has in printers' hands a pamphlet showing the encomiums English engineers of late have passed on American engines in England.

On Saturday there was a great funeral disply here at the interment of Capt. ROBERT HENSON, of the Chilian Navy. He was an old officer—a Swede.

To-day salutes have been fired in honor of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and mass said in the chapel of the French Jesuits.

The number of prisoners in the Penitentiary at Santiago is 450; of these 54 are political offenders, 148 for crimes against persons, and 205 for offences against property.

The number of burials in Santiago for the month of July was 550; more than 150 were infants; but this proportion is more favorable than usual.

The imports to Chili in 1858 were as follows:

From Germany	$720,855
From France	1,518,037
From the United States	1,901,932
From Peru	2,935,253
From England	9,460,966

Hence the proportion of American trade to British is very small, only as one to five.

Of the recent English loan the Government has put out a large sum at interest to individuals at nine per cent., and on landed security, until it might be more needed. From this and other causes combined, the cash market has been in a state of repletion, many having more cash than they can profitably employ.

Don EDUARDO CUEVAS has been appointed Chilian Consul for Paris.

The man-of-war brig *Ancud* is advertised to be sold at public auction. She has cost the country $180,000—enough to have bought a complete steamer—and has never been the vessel that was needed. She was built here.

Bar copper has been sold at $18 75. Hides, $16 offered, $17 asked. Flour is selling at $4 25 the cwt. Wool—White at $8.

Education in Chili, for a population of 1,500,000 inhabitants, stands thus, counting all schools: 226 private schools, with 6,807 scholars; 561 free, (State and city,) with 27,914 scholars; 50 private high-schools, with 3,580 scholars; 59 public high-schools, with 2,140 scholars; total children at school, 40,441. The outlay from city and State funds for this object is $237,801 per annum.

Sugars of all kinds imported into this port since Jan. 1, 1859, have been 182,000 quintals, of which 90,000 were refined sugar, 20,000 American, 5,000 English, 19,000 French, 6,000 Hamburg, and the balance Dutch.

RIVA-DE-NEIRA, B. RIOBO, FIERRO and ZILLERUELO have had their sentences by court-martial, for taking part in the late revolt, commuted to banishment.

The Mutual Insurance Company of this city reports policies already taken, during less than a year that it has been in operation, to the amount of $7,000,000.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

The artist Robinson, of Providence, has returned from a year's absence in Europe, bringing with him twenty copies of famous works of art which he has made during his absence, most of which were ordered. Among them are full-sized copies of Rosa Bonheur's "Hay Field" and "Plough Field," the former six feet by three, and the latter somewhat smaller.

THE NATIONAL FAIR.

Second and Third Days' Proceedings—The Opening Ceremonies—Speeches of Senators Crittenden and Douglas.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1859.

The National Fair was formally opened yesterday; but the ceremony was rather a failure, so far as pageantry was concerned. However, the enthusiasm of the people made up what was lacking in pomp and display. There were, no doubt, fully fifteen thousand persons present.

At 10 o'clock in the morning the President and officers of the Society were escorted from the Tremont House to the Fair grounds, by a cavalcade of horsemen and carriages. Among the former were a few men in a fancy uniform, who were spoken of in the city papers of to-day as "the splendid corps of Chicago Dragoons!" In the carriages, besides the officers of the Society, were Senators CRITTENDEN and DOUGLAS, the Reverend Bishop of Minnesota, Governors RANDALL and WILLARD, Adjutant-Gen. MATHER, Judges BREESE and CATON, BEN. PERLEY POORE, and others. After making the circuit of the grounds, the officers and speakers occupied the stand, and the people present, some fifteen thousand in number, disposed themselves around to hear the speaking.

A prayer was first made by Bishop WHIPPLE. Mr. President TILGHMAN then made the opening address. In the course of his remarks he said that fifty-seven agricultural and horticultural societies, from seventeen States, were represented here by contributions.

Senator CRITTENDEN made the next address. His remarks were more personal and political than agricultural, yet they were such as came home to the hearts and sympathies of all, and gave offence to none. He eulogized the Constitution and the Union, and the men who framed them, and pointed out to his auditors, who were principally Western farmers, the fact that they, as American citizens, had a higher mission than merely raising horses and crops; that in their hands, as American sovereigns, were reposed the future fate and honor of the Republic. He was repeatedly cheered.

Mr. DOUGLAS, who followed him, was also very well received. He evidently felt himself at home, and felt that he was welcoming to Chicago those whom he addressed. He spoke only for a few minutes, and after paying a graceful compliment to Mr. CRITTENDEN, as a devoted friend to the Union, went on to speak of the value of such gatherings as these, in bringing together the citizens of different parts of the country, and thus strengthening the bonds that unite us as one people. He was warmly cheered.

The President then announced that the exhibition would be opened by a display of all the horses and cattle that had been entered for premiums. In a few minutes, accordingly, a long line of splendid horses and fine-looking cows, bulls, and heifers, were slowly led around the half-mile ring. This was really an inspiriting sight, and elicited cheer after cheer from the crowd.

The following horses, all of whom have been entered for the $1,000 prize "for the best trotting horse," were, with others, in the procession: *Flora Temple*, *Princess*, New-York; *Belle of Saratoga*, Buffalo; *Fillmore*, Iowa; *Gray Eddy*, *Tippo Sultan*, *Ike Cook*, and eight others, Chicago. Among the cattle, none seemed to be more admired than the Devons and Aldderneys of Mr. MCHENRY, of Maryland, and the Devons of Mr. BENT of Iowa, both of which I mentioned in my former letter; unless it was the Durham bull and heifer of Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, of Chicago, which are descended from the imported bulls *Grand Turk* and *Duke of Airdrie*.

After the horses and cattle had been returned to their stalls, the space inside the ring was quickly filled with people, who proceeded to inspect the different exhibitions.

Two steam plows are on the ground, but they have not yet been put in motion.

The display of fruit is as yet very limited. The only good collection yet displayed is that of Messrs. ELWANGER & BARRY, of Rochester, N. Y. Their show of apples, and of pears particularly, is very fine.

The liberal prizes offered by the Chicago Board of Trade for the best hundred bushels of wheat have brought out a host of competitors. Two lots that I saw this morning run a great risk of gaining two of the prizes. One was a lot of white Winter wheat raised near Laporte, Ind. It was sown Sept. 3, and harvested July 10, last, and produced 30 bushels to the acre. It weighs 64 pounds to the bushel. The other is a lot of China Spring wheat, 34 bushels to the acre. It took the first premium at the State Fair this year.

The Floral Department is now well filled. The most noteworthy object in the whole collection is "Flora's Grotto," a structure six feet high, made of the flexible boughs of the red and white cedar, with a floor of moss, with rustic lilliputian seats on each side, and the whole covered on the outside with evergreens, and on the inside with the rarest and most beautiful flowers. In the back is a little statue of Flora, and beautiful wreaths and garlands hang all around. It was made by Miss BROOKS, of Cleaverville, Ill. Some sacrilegious wretch has pinned to one side of the grotto a string of doggerel, which one of the City papers publishes, this morning, as *poetry!* I send you a copy, for such genius, and such *appreciation*, should not be lost to the world:

Oh! Thou Almighty God
Inspire the muse to sing,
Withhold thy chastening rod,
Our Father, God and King.

Oh! Bless the angel hands
That formed this Floral Grotto,
May she make Heaven's commands
Her constant daily motto.

Long may she live on earth,
A blessing to our race,
And when her race is run,
Give her in Heaven a place.

A Patriotic Speech.

TRUE AMERICANISM—SPEECH OF SENATOR CRITTENDEN.

The following is a more full report of the remarks of Senator CRITTENDEN, on Tuesday last, on the occasion of the opening of the National Agricultural Fair:

I came from home, among other things, to avoid politics, and forget there was such a thing in the world—such a cloud pervading the country. A speech upon party politics nothing upon earth would drag me into. I am a Kentuckian, and I am not only a Kentuckian, and proud of the State which has given me favor and distinction to some degree, but I have another title—a more elevated one—one that both I and you, every one of you, no matter under what local jurisdiction he may live, or what State he may inhabit, recognizes with gratitude in his heart when he says to the world, "I am an American citizen." [Loud cheers.] I am at home here, though I came with very few acquaintances and friends in this part of the country, yet the whole land is my country. [Cheers.] The Union makes us one people; may God preserve that Union! [Loud applause, and cries of "Good," "good."] These matters of party politics, gentlemen, are very transitory affairs. [Laughter.] We are made to look upon them as things of great consequence, when to-morrow will bury them in oblivion. There are some things which in their nature are of some consequence. It is of importance that we should venerate the Constitution which our fathers made, whether it pleases us in all particulars or not. It was made by hands which ought to render it sacred among us. It is the only way to preserve the Union, for the Union and the Constitution go together. Preserve the Union, and that is all we want—that is all our people need. Preserve the Union and the Union will preserve you and make you the mightiest people in the world. [Great applause.] Now, there are times when the passions of the people are disturbed. There are times when prejudices are excited, and the people of one section of the country, far removed from another section, get it into their heads that those distant people are their enemies—that they have evil designs and wicked purposes—that they are bad people. Perhaps those distant people have the same sort of prejudices instilled into their minds against you. If we took half as much pains to inculcate and teach good feelings one to another in every section of the country, as is taken to separate the people, and alienate their feelings, what a different state of things would exist in the land. We are prejudiced against each other, and therefore we do not know one another as we ought to do, and we do not know each other, and, therefore, we are prejudiced. We won't know one another, and therefore we are prejudiced, and we are prejudiced simply because we do not know one another. [Laughter and applause.] Why, all our impressions of our distant kindred ought to be that they are just such as we wish them to be. When we hear evil stories about them, let them pass by us. Only let a little of that common benevolence which is in every human bosom be indulged in among us, and this Constitution is not only a bond of union, but a bond of benevolence and affection from one end of this Union to the other, and we are really bound together in the bonds of family as well as bonds of law. We are bound together by that tie that is considered strongest among men—our forefathers shed their blood together in a common cause. It is no figure of speech to say that their blood actually run together upon fields of battle, where they struggled in noble emulation, amid disaster and hardship, to conquer that liberty and establish that government which we now enjoy. [Applause.] Let us forget our prejudices, and teach our brethren to forget them. Let us endeavor to be rid of all such feelings, and when our brother is accused, demand the testimony, and refuse to believe one word against him until it is proved beyond cavil or dispute. Let us be

"To their virtues very kind,
To their faults a little blind."

[Laughter and applause.] That, it seems to me, is the spirit and the feeling that patriotism and benevolence would encourage. That is what our religion teaches and impresses upon us—daily to renew offers and acts of kindness to all our kindred and people, wherever they may be. Fellow-citizens, we have only, as I said before, and I will conclude with enforcing it again—we have only to cherish these kind feelings, to be the happiest as well as the greatest people in the world. Our worst enemy is in our own hearts. In the vicissitudes of politics—in the history of the various parties which have sometimes prevailed throughout this land, we have allowed ourselves to believe things of our brethren at a distance which have created some concern and unhappiness; but the enemy is really in our own hearts and in their hearts; expel it, and all is prosperity and peace, and this becomes not merely a union of laws, but a union of hearts, such as ought to make us one people. You speak the same language everywhere throughout this great country. The same uniformity of speech does not exist over one-half the space in any other part of the habitable globe as exists among us. Take this crowd, and I can choose a man from each State of this Union As far apart as they are from each other, they learn from their mothers their mother tongue, and now they speak it all alike. Take them altogether from these thirty-three States, and no human being will be able to tell what State any particular man came from. [Cheers.] What a bond of Union is that! The same love of liberty, the same principles of government, the same great Republican doctrines are maintained and held by everybody, and yet, under this blessed Union, we sometimes make out to find by our ingenuity, cause for alienation and dispute. Let that as far as possible be laid aside. We shall differ in opinion. Men must differ in their sentiments on many subjects. It is natural. All men think, and they do not all think alike. Differences of opinion and different parties are natural in Republics—perhaps necessary. They are at any rate unavoidable. I find no fault with them. What I contend against is the bitter feeling and blind prejudices sometimes engendered by party spite, which makes us enemies to one another. Mere difference of opinion does not do that. It depends upon ourselves whether this government shall exist or not. If it does not, if the experiment here going on shall ultimately fail, it is our fault. Then we must, as a nation, go that common high road which has been traveled by all nations in succession since the dawn of history—we must go down by way of blodshed and war to a time of barbarity and ruin. By a course which shall keep us united under one head, we shall grow up until the head of this Union may be said, in a poetic sense, to touch the key. You are the Great Western people. We in Kentucky are pretty much obliterated in the present political contests. Kentucky, my native State, used to be the extreme West—all beyond was the wilderness. Now, in the division of all parties, and in party nomenclature, there is nothing at all left but North and South. There is now no East, no West. [Laughter.] We used to hear many people saying, "I know no North, no South, no East, no West." As to the two latter, I am afraid we are in danger of not knowing anything more of them. [Laughter.] They are forgotten. Now let me say a word on this subject. It has been a favorable theme with me for a long time. Thank God, it is altogether of a friendly character. Here is really a North to our country, and we have a South. There are various productions and different pursuits to create rivalries and collisions, and in the wrath and rage of the moment of political contentions, one may talk about accession and another about a separation of this Union. The tariff may be a subject of vast contention, and has been between the North and South. What is our duty to the South? We are not of the North or the South, and that is a happy thing for this Union. You are really the Great West. We have our Southwest and our Northwest, but for God's sake let her be the West still. [Laughter.] We have a Great West belonging neither to North or South.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Position, Character and Influence of the Mexican Priesthood—Hostility of the Church to Liberalism.

From Our own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1859.

My last letter gave an account of the great feast day of Corpus Christi in the City of Mexico, June 23. In all the year no better public opportunity is afforded the observing stranger to obtain a general idea of the peculiarities appertaining to the priesthood and their religion than this feast day. A fair and impartial scrutiny of priesthood and people while performing their religious ceremonies cannot fail to give one a proper conception of their Pagan system and its destructive, diabolical tendencies. Perhaps no picture of the depravity of human nature that could be made would appear so revolting as a faithful representation of the inner private life of the priesthood of Mexico. This representation thoroughly given in all its details, would scarcely be fit for the public eye; and now that the earnest work of reform has commenced in Mexico, it cannot be considered necessary for any one to undertake the unwholesome task. But to sustain the patriotic, to encourage and stimulate this reform, general information on this subject should be widely disseminated.

The ecclesiastics of Mexico do not belie their looks. They represent avarice and licentiousness in a thoroughly combined and condensed form. It was the same at the time of the conquest. Further back than this we will not go, but be content with the history of the Mexican Church, and intimate that this history will, in the future, stand forth a phenomenon in the history of religions, not so much from the fact that it is a pure paganism, as from its unity and intensity of purpose from the beginning, and not so much from this as from the fact, more extraordinary than all, that it has been tolerated and supported among and by all those nations denominated Christian, even through this enlightened age, up to April 6, 1859, the day on which the American Minister, in opposition to the combined Powers of Europe represented in Mexico, and contrary to all precedent, acknowledged the Mexican Party, whose chief end is to overthrow the Mexican Church.

The Mexican Church had no direct communication with the See of Rome until after the country became independent of Spain. Up to that period the Government of Spain responded to Rome for the church in Mexico, and under this arrangement Spain not only derived a revenue from that church which otherwise would have accrued to Rome, but she exercised all her ingenuity in the invention of new modes by which money could be extracted from the Mexican nation, by means of the machinery of the church. Between the mother country and the Mexican Church there was a tacit, if not expressed, compact that each should play into the other's hands. Church and State had a mutual interest in sustaining each other, while each pursued its own peculiar system of plunder. CORTEZ himself was startled by these facts at the very commencement. The evils under which Mexico is suffering are not of slow growth. They are coexistent with the discovery and conquest of the country by the Spaniards—and it is worthy of note that the great *conquistador* foresaw that his own stupendous exertions and successes might bring forth bitter fruit. Nothing is more significent of this and the true state of affairs at the time than his own words.

In one of his letters to CHARLES V., dated Mexico, Oct. 15, 1524, three years subsequent to the conquest, CORTEZ, after representing to his Majesty the evil of allowing bishops, prelates, &c., to have command of much wealth, continues as follows:

"A still greater evil would result from this state of things. The natives of this country formerly had their priests, who were engaged in conducting the rites and ceremonies of their religion; and so strict were they in the practice of honesty and chastity that any deviation therefrom was punished with death. Now if they saw that the affairs of the Church and what related to the service of God were intrusted to canons and other dignitaries, and if they understood that these were the ministers of God whom they beheld indulging in vicious habits and profaneness, as is the case in these days in Spain, it would lead them to undervalue our faith, and treat it with derision, and all the preaching in the world would not be able to counteract the mischief arising from this source."

Here we have it under the hand of CORTEZ himself, "that if the honest and chaste natives f Mexico were allowed to witness the vicious habits and profaneness of the ministers of the Christian God as practiced in those days in Spain, all the preaching in the world would not be able to counteract the mischief arising from this source." What a potent and afflicting commentary on the times! But the warning voice of CORTEZ, the result of inspiration in the conqueror who had the true interest of the conquered country at heart, fell on perverted ears, rnd his words on that subject have proved a prophecy fulfilled. For three hundred and thirty-five years, the natives of Mexico have witnessed the vicious habits of those who came to them as ministers of the Christian God, and all the preaching in the world cannot redeem the evil of the past, or counteract the mischief arising from this source in the future, so far as the natives are concerned.

The Spaniards encountered in Mexico a superstitious, fanatical people. They found the influence of the mythological system of the natives allpowerful, paramount, in fact, to everything else in their social organization; and the fathers of the Catholic Church, with the sword in one hand and the cross in the other, made light work in forcing the masses to undergo the slight, formal process considered necessary to release them from the darkness of Paganism and bring them into the light of Christianity. But now nearly three centuries and a half have passed, and it is found that the Christianity supposed to have been introduced into Mexico by the Spaniards was, in fact, of a weaker nature than the Paganism it encountered, since this same Paganism entered into the life and spirit of the newly imported religion, and under a slight change of forms the two religions became united. The Paganism of the natives forced itself upon the system of the Catholic fathers, and the vices of the Catholic fathers were forced upon the natives, and with this unnatural union commenced a steady process of national demoralization and ruin. The Mexican religion is a degrading, vile, filthy Paganism. It has been the bane, the curse of the country, holding the consciences of the people and the purse-strings of the nation with a diabolical, sordid spirit, and an unyielding grasp. Throughout the rule of the Viceroys, the clergy were keenly jealous of every movement that looked like an infringement on their power and special privileges, and ever on the alert to crush the first semblance of patriotism and liberality. Occupying this position, it has constituted itself a monstrous moneyed aristocratic oligarchy—a self-created ecclesiastic corporation, with no accountability to either God or man, holding its power and ruling from age to age under special privileges, and for the sole purpose of accumulating and holding property. Is this Christianity? Is this the business of a *Christian* church? It is generally supposed that Christianity does not require wealth in its ministers as the basis of their power and influence. According to the law of Christ, a *poor* priest is a saving grace—a *rich* one is a living lie; and with this simple comprehension of the matter, let all respectable people bid the Liberals of Mexico "God speed" in their efforts to overthrow this moneyed oligarchy, which has been so long tolerated under the name of Christianity.

It is true that the prime movers and leaders o the insurrection which resulted in Mexican independence of Spain, were the *curés* HIDALGO MORELOS and MATAMORAS. These men were poor, native *curés*, living in villages among the natives, and equally with them the objects of intolerable oppression on the part of the Gachupins and the higher order of church officials, who, in those days as well as the present, were more generally concentrated in what your correspondent has denominated the "pagan district of Mexico." "*Death to the Gachupins!*" was the inciting cry of these insurrectionists. The *curés* fired the fanaticism of the lower orders of the people, by telling them the Spaniards had submitted to French rule, and now here was danger that their religion would be polluted by a French invasion. The necessity of casting off a local oppression that was grinding them into the dust, drove the insurrectionists to action—not the deliberately formed and clearly understood progress of overthrowing religious and political despotism, and establishing universal freedom in lieu thereof. But we also have the fact that the main body of the rich and influential Mexican ecclesiastics did in reality finally cause the separation of Mexico and Spain. This does not appear consistent, and probably no part of Mexican history is more generally misapprehended. If the opinion is entertained that the Mexican clergy in a single instance, ever favored a movement that tended in the slightest degree towards true independence and freedom, such opinion is entirely erroneous. The main body of the clergy were the most active and bitter opponents of HIDALGO and other insurrectionary leaders, and their unrelenting opposition to the revolution subsequent, continued until the Summer of 1820, when intelligence was received in Mexico of the revolt of the Spanish army on the Isle of Leon, and the subsequent revolution caused by the tyranny of the King. The Republican feeling which manifested itself at this time in Spain startled the Mexican clergy, and when at a later period, the viceroy, DON JUAN APODACA, received an order from the Cortes of Spain to proclaim the constitution to which FERDINAND had been compelled to swear, sorely against his will, and to which was attached a decree, *confiscating the property of the Mexican church*, the clergy at once changed front, and the result was, the *Plan of Iguala*, proclaimed by ITURBIDE, February, 1821, which severed at once and forever the connection between the colonies and the mother country. The very ground-work of the Plan of Iguala was *that none other than the Mexican church should be tolerated in Mexico.* The clergy were at the bottom of the Plan, and ITURBIDE was their tool. Instead of losing power by this move, the Church of Mexico became still more potent, and all those new evils that have afflicted Mexico since the day of her separation from Spain may be attributed solely to the increased influence and despotism of the church. It is difficult to conceive why ITURBIDE is held in such great estimation by all classes of Mexicans. Reprehensible in private life, a fanatical, blood-thirsty loyalist up to the moment he proclaimed the Plan of Iguala, and in this as well as in all his subsequent acts, he was the tool of despots, or the slave of his own ignoble ambition.

After the fall of ITURBIDE, and before the Federal Constitution was adopted, several decided attempts were made to overthrow the power of the Mexican Church. The Legislature of the State of Jalisco decreed the confiscation of the whole of the church property in that State, pledging itself to make a suitable provision for the ministers of religion at the public expense. This project was sanctioned by the seventh article of the Constitution of the State; but the clergy having refused to take the oath upon such terms, and resisted, by a threat of excommunication, an attempt on the part of the civil authorities to oblige them to submit, the question was referred to the General Congress, which, on Dec. 22, 1824, issued a decree, prohibiting the States from taking any measures calculated to diminish the revenues of the church, without the full concurrence of the ecclesiastical authorities, until the time should arrive at which the General Congress should think it expedient to enact a law for the regulation of the right of patronage throughout the Republic.

It is interesting to note that Mr. WARD, the English Minister in 1827, regarded all such movements as the above as dangerous and unjust innovations. Speaking of the decree of Congress prohibiting the confiscation of the church property in the State of Jalisco, WARD, in his truly valuable, and honestly written work, says:

"This measure, although it has been much criticized, was undoubtedly productive of the very best effects, as it put a stop to encroachments on the part of the States, for which the country was by no means prepared, and yet left the door open for all necessary reforms, whenever there was an attempt to exercise spiritual jurisdiction, in such a manner as to affect the rights and privileges of any other class of citizens."

"Productive of the very best effects," says Mr. WARD, emphatically. A recapitulation of the "effects" from that day to the present shows that even Mr. WARD's enlightened understanding made a great mistake; and when we come to investigate the relations that have existed between Mexico and those countries called Christian, we find occasion for a large charity towards the Mexicans. It is even questionable whether this comparatively poor and ignorant people are not less accountable for all the crime, misery and ills of every nature that have afflicted this country than the great and Christian Powers of earth, whose high representatives, misled and influenced by a few bankers, Government contractors and fraudulent importers, have either winked at the enormity of Mexican misrule or failed to discover it, and invariably brought down a cold and crushing influence on every rising aspiration for real freedom and independence. This, in reality, is the influence that has predominated in Mexican affairs since the sep. aration from Spain.

MITLA.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPERIOR COURT.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1859.—An entire new Calendar for trials by jury will be made up for the ensuing October, November, and December Terms of this Court.

All notes of issue for said Calendar must be filed with the Clerk on or before Saturday, the 24th day of September instant.

New Calendars for the General and Special Terms, for the month of October, 1859, will also be made up, for which all notes of issue must be filed on or before the 24th day of September instant.

Each note of issue must state distinctly the nature and date of the issue, and whether it is for the Trial, General, or Special Term, (without reference to the number or position of the cause on any previous calendar,) and also whether it is filed by the plaintiff or by the defendant.

Decision in Admiralty on Appeal.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SEPT. 15.

Before Judge Nelson.

SHORT DELIVERY OF CARGO.

Phebe Ann Coan, Administratrix, &c., vs. *Thomas B. Coddington et al.*—This was an action to recover the freight on a quantity of iron brought from Liverpool to New-York, in the ship *John I. Boyd*, in the Summar of 1856. The bills of lading stated that the weight and contents were unknown. On the arrival of the ship the iron was discharged, and the respondents refused to pay the freight, alleging that all the iron was not delivered. The Inspector's return showed that there was one bundle short, worth about $6, which the owners of the ship were willing to allow, but the consignees claimed that the iron was 28 bars short, and that their value, some $75, should be ducted. The owners of the ship thereupon filed this libel. Judge Betts, in the District Court, gave a decree for the freight, deducting the $6, from which decree the respondents appealed.

Judge NELSON, on argument, affirmed the decree.

For libellant, Messrs. Owen & Vose; for appellants, Mr. Sherman.

SEPT. 16.—Judge INGERSOLL took his seat upon the Bench this morning with Judge NELSON, and the two Judges listened to the argument of a motion for a new trial in the case of

Frederick H. Bartholomew vs. *Nathaniel Sawyer et al.*—This was a case tried before Judge INGERSOLL in the district of Connecticut. The action was brought to recover damages for an alleged infringement by the defendants of a patent issued to the plaintiff June 20, 1854, for improved machinery for water-closets. The jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of $3,000. The defendants now moved for a new trial on a case. The Judges, after hearing argument, were of opinion that no error of law had been made on the trial, and denied the motion.

For plaintiff, Mr. Keller; for defendants, Mr. Tracy.

COLLISION.

The appeal in the case of *Carlos Butterfield* vs. *John J. Boyd et al.*, was then brought on, and the argument opened by Mr. Cutting for the libelant and appellant. This was a case brought to recover the damages arising out of a collision between the steamship *Iturbide* and the ship *Mercury*.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

"ELLA BURNS" IN LITIGATION.

The Supreme Court room was densely crowded yesterday by a throng of spectators interested or curious in respect to the destiny of the child known as Ella Burns. It appears that her real name is Eva Bell Whitten, and her father, in order to reassert his claim to her, has procured the issue of a writ of *habeas corpus*, directing Mrs. Burns, who has possession of her, to produce her in Court, and show by what authority she claimed to maintain the possession of her. The writ was returnable yesterday morning, and the hope of seeing the infant phenomenon, and watching the proceedings which were to control her fate, drew together a large concourse. It will be recollected that about a year since this child became much noted for remarkable abilities in recitations and readings, and large audiences were attracted to hear her declaim, which she frequently did at various places in the City, and often in pursuance of a complimentary invitation or call in the Press, signed by His Honor the Mayor and other distinguished citizens.

It may perhaps be this notoriety which has made the child of some little *pecuniary* value to such *as would* make such an estimate of her, that has brought a gentleman from Cincinnati who now claims to be her father, and to be entitled to her custody. However this may be, the gentleman thus claiming her is named Francis S. Whitten, and is said to be a policeman of the Queen City of the West.

Some four years ago this gentleman placed her in the care of Miss Martha Pollock, (now Mrs. Burns,) who, it is understood, declares that the child is indentured to her; but this will more fully appear when the matter is investigated upon the merits.

Mrs. Burns now appeared in Court, but without the child.

In return to the writ, her counsel, Mr. Larocque, read a certificate from Dr. Alexander Whiting, stating that the child was sick with the croup, and that it would injure her health to leave her home.

Mr. Ashmead for the father and petitioner demanded that some security be given for the production of the child at the time to which the case should be adjourned in consequence of her illness.

Judge DAVIES then proposed that Mr. Bertholf, an officer attached to the Court, be appointed to remain at the house with the mother and child, and thus insure the appearance of the child when wanted. This was not objected to by either party.

Mr. Larocque said he supposed the case would be disposed of in the usual manner, and he would put in a return to the writ that they might traverse it on the other side.

Mr. Ashmead said he would move on the face of the papers for the discharge of the child, as the indenture under which Mrs. Burns claimed was void and of no legal effect, as the child was now beyond the jurisdiction of the laws of the State under which the indenture was made. The child was "bound to service," and was but two years of age when the indenture was made. It was a clear doctrine of the common law that an indenture was a local apprenticeship, and when the child was taken beyond the limits of the State where the indenture was made, the apprenticeship became null, unless it had been provided for in the indenture.

The Judge said it was not intended to hear the case on its merits at present.

Mr. Larocque proposed an adjournment for one week in consequence of the illness of the child.

It was then asked that the father be allowed to see the child, which was objected to by Mr. Larocque, on the ground that it might injure the child to have any one calling to see her who were strangers, and who were straining to obtain possession of her.

The matter was finally postponed until to-day, at 10 o'clock, when a full return to the writ will be made.

Mrs. Burns is stopping at the Hamilton House, corner Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway, where she has been for some time.

It is stated that the child supposes Mrs. Burns to be her mother, and knows nothing of any other parent; and that she is attached to her in whose custody she has been for so long a period of her infancy.

As is usual in cases of the sort, the parties make charges and counter-charges, and criminations and recriminations upon each other, evidencing the warmth of personal feeling with which they are engaged in the controversy. The relator avers that the defendant in the proceedings is not of a proper character to have the care of a child, and that she has for a long time wrongfully evaded the efforts of the relator to assert his right to the child. It is stated on the other side that it will appear in the course of the investigation that the father has three other children, each of whom he bound out in the same manner as Ella, but that he has not attempted to reclaim any of the others, nor her until since she has become so well known to the public in exhibitions.

Mr. Ashmead for the relator; Mr. Larocque and E. P. Norton for the defendant.

THE CASE OF THE SHOPLIFTERS.

The Application of Mary Morgan and Margaret Gorham.—This was on *habeas corpus* to the Keeper of the City Prison, directing him to bring up the bodies of the prisoners, and a *certiorari* to Judge Brennan, to obtain the papers of his Court upon which they were committed.

Both were in Court, and Judge Dean, counsel for the defendants, demurred on terms to the commitment granted by Judge Brennan, on the ground that it was insufficient. It did not show that the defendants were arrested by virtue a of warrant, or that they had been examined in presence of sworn witnesses, which the statute required.

After the argument of Judge Dean for the prisoners, the further hearing of the case was postponed until to-day at twelve o'clock.

The offence charged against the prisoners, and the particulars of the case, were reported in the TIMES of September 13.

THE M'KENZIE CASE.

Alexander McKenzie vs. *Jane McKenzie, Ullman J. Rhodes and Sarah Miller.*—This case, like many others of its kind, grew out of a family feud which was blown out of small troubles between the husband and wife, by a species of friends that might better and more appropriately be termed fiends.

From the papers in the case it appears that the McKenzies intermarried some sixteen years since. They were then in humble circumstances, the husband being merely a humble journeyman plumber. But since that time they have been, up to a year or two since, "prospered" in basket and in store, and at the present time there is an estate of at least $100,000 belonging to them, and which becomes the bone of the contest now between the parties. Among the property is the leasehold premises No. 765 Broadway, near Ninth-street, which on the 10th of September, 1857, the plaintiff assigned to the defendant Rhodes, who, as the next friend, the next day conveyed it to Mrs. McKenzie, in accordance with the then expressed wishes of the husband, as alleged.

Subsequently Mrs. McKenzie commenced a suit for divorce against her husband, on charges of cruel treatment and habitual drunkenness. Soon after the commencement of the divorce suit Mrs. McKenzie applied for alimony and counsel fee, which motion was referred to Hamilton W. Robinson, Esq., who, after a full investigation, reported in favor of the wife, that she had a probable cause of action, and that she was entitled to alimony for the support of herself and children, at $15 per week, commencing with June, 1858, and to the sum of $150 counsel fee, and also $100 in advance to enable her to prosecute that suit. This report was confirmed, and so far the matter remains at rest. Mr. McKenzie now came into Court and obtained an order to the defendant in this motion, Mrs. McKenzie, to show cause why a perpetual injunction should not issue against her, restraining her from disposing in any manner of the premises conveyed to her by the defendant Rhodes, and also to restrain her from prosecuting suites for the collection of rents, which she had previously commenced against the tenants then in occupancy of the house so conveyed; and also why a Receiver should not be appointed to take charge of the property in question. A temporary injunction was granted for the *interim*.

That order to show cause was now returnable, and the question was, Should the injunction be made perpetual? The affidavits are of an extraordinary and unusual character on both sides, and are in substance as follows:

The complaint of Mr. McKenzie first sets forth the marriage between himself and wife, and the acquisition of their property. Next it set forth that the premises No. 765 Broadway was leased to him on the 3d of May, 1853, by Peter Poillon, for the unexpired term of twenty-one years from the 1st of May, 1852, the consideration for the same being $22,000. Upon these premises he claimed to have erected improvements costing about $8,000. On the 24th of May, 1854, he leased the second floor of the premises to H. G. Courtoise, for the sum of $3,000 per annum, but which terms have since been reduced to $2,000 per annum; that on May 1, 1855, he leased the store and basement to one John L. Weston, for the term of eight years, at the yearly rent of $2,200; that he had collected the rents up to January, 1859, and had paid the taxes and liabilities upon the property.

Then followed the most interesting averments. Mr. McKenzie then alleged that about the 10th of November, 1857, the defendant, Mrs. McKenzie, and Rhodes colluded together to defraud him and deprive him of his property; that on that day they fraudulently and without consideration procured and induced the plaintiff to execute the assignment of the leasehold premises in question, which conveyance has been referred to; that at the time of the execution of the said assignment he was so drunk and intoxicated with spirituous liquors that he was totally incapable of transacting any business whatever, which the parties so procuring well knew; that on the next day Rhodes fraudulently, and without any consideration, conveyed the assignment of said lease to his (plaintiff's) wife, and that, by virtue of such fraudulent assignment or conveyance, Mrs. McKenzie now claimed to be the lawful owner of said property.

The complaint went on to aver that the plaintiff at the time mentioned, and for some time after, was so intoxicated that he had no knowledge of what had transpired, or of what he had said and done, and that such intoxication was procured and brought about by the defendant, his wife, for the purpose of so obtaining the said property. That, although she was forbidden to do so, his wife then persisted in putting liquor before him, the plaintiff; that, as soon as the plaintiff had obtained the property, his wife became urgent that he should transfer the same to her; and that, on several occasions, without his knowledge or consent, procured certain instruments to be executed, transferring the same to her, and that she endeavored to induce him to sign the same; that, at the time of the delivery of the assignment named, his wife induced and compelled him to leave his residence where he was then confined by sickness to his bed, from the effects of his intemperance, and go to the office of the original lessors of the lease; and that, at that time, he was so weak from the effects of his intoxication, that it required the assistance of two men to aid him in going from his room to the floor above. Lastly, the complaint set forth the pending of the divorce suit, and alleged that until that was commenced his wife had never claimed any right to the property in question, but since that suit was commenced, she has proceeded to bring suits for the collection of the rents—claiming to be the owner of the premises by virtue of said assignment; that said actions are still pending, the defendant having paid the money into court, to abide the event thereof; that with the sole intent of annoying and harrassing him, his wife did, on the 28th of March, execute to the defendant, Sarah Miller, a mortgage on the said premises for the sum of $500; the complaint then alleged that, unless constrained, his wife would so encumber the property that he would be unable to pay off the necessary taxes and other liabilities. The prayer of the complaint was that the fraudulent assignment, so procured to be made by him to said Rhodes, be set aside, and also that the conveyance afterwards made by Rhodes to the wife of the plaintiff be declared void as against the plaintiff; also, for an injunction, &c.

A number of other affidavits were put in, corroborating this statement of Mr. McKenzie, made by his attending physician, his tenants, and other parties acquainted with him, and with the circumstances of the case.

In response and opposition to the motion, Mrs. McKenzie produced her own and many other counter affidavits, denying that at the time of the execution of the assignment she colluded with Rhodes to deprive the plaintiff of his property; and averring that the plaintiff was not induced to sign or execute said assignment by the defendant; that he was drunk or intoxicated at the time he signed and executed the lease; admitting the execution of the conveyance by Rhodes to her, and that she claimed the ownership of the property in her own right, free from the control of her husband; denying that the assignment to her by Rhodes was fraudulent or without consideration; denying that she supplied the plaintiff with any liquor with intent to stupify and induce him to execute the assignment, and alleging that he well knew what he was doing when he executed it.

Mrs. McKenzie's affidavit averred that the property had been acquired by their joint industry—by her labor and providence as well as by plaintiff's; that she did not procure any instruments to be drawn up without the consent of the plaintiff, and that she never became urgent to have the property transferred to her. She further specifically averred that her husband was not confined by sickness at the time of the execution of the assignment. She admitted that suits had been commenced against the tenants of the premises No. 765 Broadway, but denied that they were not commenced until the commencement of this action. She denied that the mortgage to Sarah Miller was fraudulent, and alleged that Sarah Miller had loaned her $500, which sum was the consideration of the mortgage.

She alleged that a few years subsequent to their marriage, Mr. McKenzie became addicted to drinking, and that this habit had a disastrous effect upon his temper and disposition, rendering him coarse and violent, and that it was only because he was naturally of a robust constitution and frame, that his health had not been impaired by his intemperate habits. She alleged that his habits were now such that he did not and could not transact his most important business; that Mr. McKenzie had formed bar-room acquaintances who were exerling an influence over him prejudidial to her; that for the last few years plaintiff had illtreated and abused her, by beating and otherwise; calling her harsh and obscene names. She alleged that notwithstanding all this she had treated him with uniform kindness and affection; that he had several times expressed fears of losing his property without leaving his family provided for. That in 1853 the plaintiff was the owner of the property on Broadway known as Dodworth's Hall, and half of which he conveyed to her. That subsequently he ddsired to exchange the same, and that she voluntarily conveyed her deed away. She averred that the deed conveyed to her by Rhodes, was at McKenzie's request and upon Mr. McKenzie's own suggsstion; that she had not any acquaintance with Rhodes, he being a friend of iier husband, and having interests inimical to her.

It was also alleged, to show the confidence Mr. McKenzie had in his wife's fidelity and ability, that in 1858 he went to Europe for his health, and that he left his entire business and the management of his large estates in her hands. The affidavits on both sides are quite conflicting and contradictory, and denoted an extraordinary state of affairs between the parties. After a hearing of two days, the Court appointed a temporary Receiver to take charge of the property until the case was decreded, the opinion, for the present, being reserved. John McKeon for plaintiff, S. J. Glossez for defendant.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Thomas Rigney vs. *Samuel W. Tallmadge*—This case came before the Court on defendant's motion to discharge an attachment which the plaintiff had obtained against him.

INGRAHAM, J.—An attachment was issued in this case against the defendant, Tallmadge, upon the ground that the defendant had disposed of his property with the intent to defraud his creditors. The plaintiff, by affidavit, proved several transfers of property which, as stated by him, warranted the conclusion that such transfers were made with such fraudulent intent. Since that attachment was issued the plaintiff has obtained from the Referee, to whom the action was referred, a report in his favor for a large amount.

This motion to set aside the attachment was made before such report was obtained, and must be decided irrespective of the findings of the Referee.

The alleged fraudulent transfers of property in which the attachment was issued, were to Andrew Harder and James C. Cook, and the plaintiff also avers that the defendant suffered judgments to be recovered against him for the same purpose. The allegations as to the judgments were not considered sufficient at the time to warrant the attachment, and, of course, at this time it is unnecessary to examine those allegations further. It is enough to say that a mere neglect to defend actions brought against a debtor without showing fraud and collusion between the plaintiff and defendant, would not be sufficient for such a purpose. No such evidence exists in this case, and I suppose those facts were only alleged for the purpose of adding weight to the other charges made against the defendant.

On this motion the defendant has furnished evidence to disprove the supposed fraudulent acts set out in the plaintiff's affidavits.

In regard to the conveyance to Harder, he shows that Harder and others became sureties for the defendant to an amount exceeding $6,000, received from him a mortgage for the purpose of securing them against any loss thereby, which was so expressed in the mortgage, and that the conveyance referred to was executed to secure Harder against other undertakings which he had entered into to a considerable amount. Harder expressly denies any fraudulent motive, and avers that he holds the same solely as such security, and in all other respects that the same is subject to the claims of Tallmadge and his creditors.

These allegations are sustained by the affidavit of Joel D. Smith, another surety for the defendant, and who was to be protected by such conveyance.

The conveyance to Cook is shown to have been made for the purpose of securing a claim which the Union Bank of Albany had against Tallmadge, and the reasons for making the conveyance to Cook, who was the attorney and counsel for the Bank, are also explained in the said affidavit. These facts are set forth in an affidavit made by Cook, and all the statements as made by Harder & Cook are also sworn to by Tallmadge, and all allegations of fraudulent intent are denied by him.

I cannot, on carefully examining these papers, avoid the conclusion that these affidavits on the part of the defendant are sufficient to rebut any presumption of fraudulent intent arising from the matters set out in the plaintiff's affidavits. I think they show that the conveyances were made for an honest purpose, and although it would have been better to have made the conveyances, so as to show on the face of them the purpose for which they were made—still, the law does not hold such conveyances to be fraudulent; and if not, the making of them, where the object is shown to be one which can be sustained, cannot be declared to be evidence of a fraudulent intent as to other creditors.

Many of the matters stated on behalf of the plaintiffs are alleged to be on information and belief. These are disproved by the positive allegations of the defendant, and cannot therefore furnish any ground for continuing the attachment.

While, however, I have aimed at the conclusion to discharge the attachment, I think the plaintiff should be protected against any action on behalf of the defendant for issuing the same. The defendant by his acts gave some cause of suspicion to the plaintiff, which would have been avoided if the conveyances had shown upon their face the object for which they were executed. In granting the motion I shall require the defendant to stipulate not to bring any action on account of issuing the attachment, and to be limited to such redress as he may be entitled to for actual damage on the undertaking filed when the attachment was granted.

The motion to discharge the attachment is granted with $10 costs, on defendant stipulating not to sue for damages or take any proceedings therefor, except upon the undertaking filed on the issue of such attachment for actual injury sustained thereby.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Joseph Siberstein et al. vs. *Edward Costello.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs, to abide event.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Maynard.

THE COLLIER CASE.

Albert E. Shaw vs. *Thomas Colyer.*—This was an action against the defendant for services alleged to have been rendered him by the plaintiff. The case was reported in the TIMES of September 10. Judge MAYNARD now gave judgment for the defendant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before City Judge Russell.

Trials for assault and battery with intent to kill, were the order of the day in this Court, yesterday. The first was the case of Charles Anderson, a waiter at the Metropolitan Hotel, indicted for an assault and battery, with intent to kill Philip Cornelius, also a waiter at the Metropolitan Hotel, on the 9th of August. These two waiters had a quarrel, arising from some dispute respecting precedence in their several capacities. Cornelius alleges in his affidavit, that Anderson charged at him with a hatchet and pistol, but did not strike him with the one or shoot him with the other. The Jury thought it was a silly affair, which ought not to have occupied the attention of the Court, and acquitted the defendant, who went on his way rejoicing.

Patrick Weston was next tried for assault and battery on James McCabe, on the 14th August, with intent to kill him. McCabe, it seems, struck Weston in the face, and Weston responded with a knife, driving it with much force into the thigh of McCabe, who, for some days, was confined to his bed in consequence. Weston was convicted of assault and battery only, and, at the request of McCabe, judgment was suspended. Defendant and complainant left the Court in friendly commerce, and were subsequently seen together in the neighborhood of Sweeney's Hotel.

James C. Maroney and James Boyle, indicted for assault and battery, with intent to kill Frederic Schumaker, on July 31, pleaded guilty to assault and battery only. They had no counsel, but Mr. Edmon Blankman asked permission of the Court to assist them, and on his recommendation they entered their plea. He discovered that there was a flaw in the indictment—one of the defendants being styled *John* instead of *James*—and on the strength of that flaw applied for an arrest of judgment, which the Court had to grant. Mr. Blankman will argue the case to-day.

John Ryan and Henry Coburn, charged with an assault with intent to rob Jacob Schuleden of a watch valued at $18, pleaded guilty to simple assault and battery, and were remanded for sentence.

Hugh O'Niel was tried yesterday for burglary in the first degree. His confederate, John Bone, was tried last week on the same charge and acquitted. On the 24th August, the dwelling of Hermann Ulrich, No. 29 Attorney-street, was entered by burglars, and a watch worth $14, and a book worth $1 stolen. As in the case of Bone, so in that of O'Neil, there was no evidence to convict anybody. O'Neil was therefore acquitted.

James Green and Horace Wright were placed at the bar, charged with highway robbery. James Speyer testified that on September 1, he was encountered by two men and robbed of a watch which he valued at $300. Yesterday he could not identify the defendants as the men who had robbed him; did not know where he was robbed, or anything about it, and the case was accordingly abandoned.

Charles Leahy, charged with robbery in the first degree, pleaded guilty to petit larceny. He met Michael Dugan, on the 22d of August, and playfully abstracted his watch, valued at $14. Sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

John Wilson, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty. He broke into the store of James Anderson, hardware merchant, Nos. 23 and 25 Dey-street, on the 27th of August, and stole money and spoons. He was sentenced to five years in the State Prison.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Sept. 16, 1859.

MEATS.

No noticeable improvement has occurred in this line during the week. The demand has been very irregular—good one day, and limited another—varying thus throughout the week. Prices exhibit no important changes.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb	14	@	18
Beef, chuck roast, ℔ lb	10	@	13
Beef, second cut chuck, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Beef, rounds, ℔ lb	8	@	12
Beef, rumps, ℔ lb	10	@	12½
Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb	—	@	18
Beef, sirloin steak, ℔ lb	13	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ℔ lb	11	@	14
Beef, corned rumps, ℔ lb	10	@	12½
Beef, corned plates and navels, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Beef, coarse corned, ℔ lb	6	@	8
Mutton, hind quarters, ℔ lb	9½	@	12
Mutton, fore quarters, ℔ lb	7	@	10
Mutton, legs, ℔ lb	10	@	12½
Mutton, shoulders, ℔ lb	6	@	8
Mutton, chops, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Lamb, Spring, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Veal, hindquarters, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Veal, forequarters, ℔ lb	6	@	8
Veal cutlets, ℔ lb	16	@	18
Pork, fresh, ℔ lb	11	@	11½
Pork, salted, ℔ lb	10½	@	11½
Pork, jowls, ℔ lb	10½	@	11
Roasting Pigs, each	1 50	@	2 50
Soup Meats, ℔ lb	5	@	8
Smoked Beef, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Hams, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Shoulders, ℔ lb	10	@	11
Tongues, each	69	@	81
Lard, ℔ lb	12	@	13
Lard, by the tub, ℔ lb	11½	@	12½
Sausages, City made, ℔ lb	12	@	—
Tripe, ℔ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Supplies have been good, and the tendency of prices has been favorable to buyers. The demand has been fair for most descriptions.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ℔ lb	18	@	20
Chickens, Broilers, ℔ pair	56	@	75
Fowls, Bucks Co., ℔ lb	15	@	18
Fowls, ℔ lb	13	@	16
Turkeys, ℔ lb	16	@	20
Geese, Spring, each	1 25	@	2 00
Ducks, ℔ pair	87	@	1 50
Pigeons, Squab, ℔ dozen	2 50	@	3 00
Pigeons, Wild, ℔ dozen	1 00	@	1 50
Woodcock, ℔ dozen	4 25	@	5 25
Woodcock, ℔ pair	75	@	1 00
Plover, ℔ dozen	2 75	@	3 50
Snipe, Yellow Leg, ℔ dozen	1 75	@	2 25
Snipe, Dowicher, ℔ dozen	1 25	@	1 50
Snipe, Ox-eye, ℔ dozen	37	@	62
Reed Birds, ℔ dozen	75	@	1 00

FISH.

The inquiry has been less satisfactory to dealers. Prices, however, have not varied much.

Salmon, ℔ lb	—	@	50
Mackerel, Spanish, ℔ lb	—	@	50
Codfish, ℔ lb	—	@	6
Halibut, ℔ lb	—	@	10
Pickerel, ℔ lb	12	@	—
Blackfish, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Bluefish, ℔ lb	8	@	—
Perch, ℔ lb	8	@	—
Eels, ℔ lb	12	@	—
Flounders, ℔ lb	—	@	6
Striped Bass, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Sea Bass, ℔ lb	8	@	10
King-fish, ℔ lb	—	@	12
Weak-fish, ℔ lb	—	@	8
Haddock, ℔ lb	—	@	6
Porgies, ℔ lb	—	@	6
Turtle, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Sheep's-head, ℔ lb	30	@	—
Herring, fresh, ℔ dozen	25	@	—
Oysters, ℔ 100	50	@	1 25
Oysters pickled, ℔ 100	1 25	@	1 50
Clams, ℔ 100	25	@	50
Crabs, soft, ℔ doz	1 00	@	—
Crabs, hard, ℔ doz	18	@	—
Lobsters, ℔ lb	—	@	6
Salmon

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PRAYER-MEETING CONVENTION.—There will be a Convention of the Business Men's Union Daily Prayer Meetings held in this City, at the Cooper Institute, commencing on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, at 7½ o'clock, and continuing several days. The object is to afford an opportunity for the exchange of views, and of Christian greetings, to those who may be gathered together from all parts of the land, and to take measures for establishing daily prayer-meetings in the cities and villages throughout our limits. All interested are cordially invited and expected to be present on this occasion. Country newspapers are requested to give circulation to the notice.

THE SABBATH QUESTION.—PROF. H. MATTISON will deliver the first two of three discourses on *The Sabbath Question*, TO-MORROW, at Union Chapel, corner of 39th-st. and Broadway. The topics discussed will be: I. The history, design, and perpetual obligation of the Sabbath. II. Sunday, and not Saturday, the true Christian Sabbath. III. The perpetuity and enforcement of "Sunday Laws" vindicated. Seats free, and all persons interested in the subject, *pro* or *con.*, invited to attend.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH—WEST 23d-st., between 6th and 6th avs., (nearly opposite the Fifth-avenue Hotel.) The Rev. E. LATHROP, D. D., will preach as above, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The Rev. E. L. MAGOON, D. D., of Albany, will preach in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Strangers visiting the City, and citizens generally, are cordially invited to attend.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine Service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 4 P. M., and a Prayer Meeting in the EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. FRIDAY EVENING—Prayer Meeting at 8 o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

THE REV. P. McMENAMY, D. D., AND other members of the old true Catholic Apostolic Church, will direct special attention to *The New Way of Salvation through the Romish Confessional, instead of the Only Way, through the Peace-Speaking Blood of Christ*, in Spring-st. Hall, No. 188 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. FLOY, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, the Rev. E. J. JANES. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Seats free. Union Prayer-Meeting daily, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

FOURTEENTH-STREET CHURCH.—THE painting and repairs—on account of which the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church (Dr. A. D. SMITH'S) has been closed for a few weeks—not being quite completed, it will not be reopened till a week from next Sabbath. The usual public services will then be resumed.

FIRST INDEPENDENT SOCIETY, HOPE Chapel, No. 720 Broadway.—During the morning service, at 10½ o'clock, there will be a free conference on the Sunday question. At the evening service, at 7½ o'clock, a discourse will be given by the Rev. SAMUEL LONGFELLOW, of Brooklyn. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMFORTER—Foot of Laight-st., North River.—Preaching TO-MORROW by the Rev. JOSEPH M. WAITE, minister in charge. Subject, in the FORENOON, *Conscience*; in the AFTERNOON, *Rispah*. Services commence at 10 A. M. and 3½ P. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs. Preaching on SUNDAY, 18th inst., at 10 A. M., by the Rev. CHARLES FLETCHER; at 3 P. M. by the Rev. JOSEPH D. MARSHALL; at 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. JOHN S. MITCHELL, D.D., followed by a prayer meeting. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN UNION OF BROOKLYN.—AN address will be delivered before this body at the Polytechnic Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 21st inst., at 8 o'clock, by the Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, upon "*The Conditions of Full and Free Inquiry in Religion.*" The public are invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES, and others willing to promote their welfare, the Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET Rector, 18th-st., near 5th-av. Services with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and by signs at 3½ P. M. The Rev. T. M. PEYERS, Rector of St. Michael's Church, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

JUNIOR ASSOCIATION OF ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—The Right Rev. Bishop (SCOTT) of Oregon, will preach for this Association at the Church of the Holy Communion TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the Society. The public are invited to attend.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 4 and 7½ P. M. Also, on THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

COOPER INSTITUTE—UNION RELIGIOUS Services, 17th SUNDAY, Sept. 18. The Rev. Dr. LELAND, of the Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C., will preach in the Large Hall at 8 P. M. Union Prayer Meeting at 3½ P. M., and from 8 to 9 o'clock every morning in the week.

REMARKABLE PREACHING.—TWO DISCOURSES will be preached by Mr. SNOW, in Union Building, No. 163 Bowery, TO-MORROW at 3 and 7½ P. M. AFTERNOON subject—*The End of the World, what it is and when.* EVENING—*The Real Character of Spiritualism.* Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts. The Rev. S. COBB, Editor of the *Christian Freeman*, of Boston, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING; services commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESTORATION—CORner Clark-st. and Monroe-place, Brooklyn. The Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD, the Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING. Services commence at 10½ o clock. There will be no evening service during September.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL—FIFTY-FOURTH-St., between 5th and 6th avs. The Rt. Rev. Bishop SCOTT, of Oregon, will preach in the Chapel of the Hospital, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Service to begin at 4 o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the Institution.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER'S AS-SOCIATION of New-York (Union) will hold their regular meeting on MONDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the 2d-av. Baptist Tabernacle. Friends of Sunday Schools are earnestly invited.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH—State near Hoyt-st. Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Rev. WM. OSTRANDER, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Modena, N. Y.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH —Brooklyn. The Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, Pastor, will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, corner Fulton-av. and Hoyt-st., TO-MORROW, Sept. 18. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THIRD UNITARIAN SOCIETY—CORNER of Broadway and 32d-st. Regular preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM. Subject TO-MORROW MORNING—*God in Nature.* EVENING—*What Constitutes a Church.* Seats free.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—BLEECKER Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts. Elder GEORGE FORBES will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. Subject—*The Hebrew Origin of the Anglo Saxon Race.* Seats free. Bible Class at 2 P. M.

THE REV. CHAS. E. HARRIS, PASTOR of the Carlton-av. Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach NEXT SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Evening subject—*A plea for the Sabbath in America.* The public are invited to attend.

CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Greene-st. The Rev. W. H. SMYTH, of Alabama, will preach in the above church, TO-MORROW MORNING, 10½ o'clock. There will be service in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Seats free.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH "DU ST. ESPRIT"—Franklin-st., corner of Church, will reopen after Summer vacation on SUNDAY next, Sept. 18, at the usual hour for morning service, 10½ A. M., the Rev. A. VIBREN, Rector, officiating.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-St., between Essex and Norfolk sts.—The Rev. JOHN B. CAMPBELL, of Charleston, S. C., will preach next SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

THE REV. WM. HENRY MILBURN WILL preach TO-MORROW, 18th inst., in the Pacific-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, Clinton-st., corner of Pacific-st., South Brooklyn, near Atlantic-st. Ferry. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

NOTICE.—THE SERVICE IN THE UNIVERSITY-place Church, under the charge of the Rev. Dr. POTTS, will be resumed on SABBATH next, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock in the MORNING, and 4 in the AFTERNOON.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner Lexington-av. and 30th-st. The Rev. Dr. HAGUE will resume the Sabbath services at his Church TO-MORROW. Service in the MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH.—THE REV. T. L. CUYLER will deliver, on successive SUNDAY EVENINGS, four discourses to young men. Seats for strangers. Subject for TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock—*The Decisive Battles in Life.*

THE REV. GONZALVES WILL PREACH in the Bethesda Baptist Church in 22d-st., near 3d-av., TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) the 18th, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M.; the Rev. SAMUEL KNAPP in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—SEVENTH-av., near 12th-st.—Preaching by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Conference meeting at 3 P. M. Morning subject—*Origin of the Antioch Church.*

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER of Broome and Greene sts. Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. PETER STRYKER, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. AFTERNOON subject—*Parable of the Ten Virgins.*

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH—On State, near Hoyt-st. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, and 7½ o'clock in the EVENING, by the Rev. Mr. OSTRANDER, of the New-York Conference.

SUNDAY LAWS.—THE REV. J. L. HATCH will speak on this subject, by invitation of the Pastor of the First Independent Society, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING.

DR. ARMITAGE, PASTOR OF THE NOR-FOLK-st. Baptist Church, will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock in Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st. Seats free.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services will be resumed in the lecture-room TO-MORROW, 17th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 2 o'clock.

ABINGDON-SQUARE UNION CHURCH—Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Sabbath School and Bible classes at 2 P. M.

ORDINATION.—MR. CHARLES A. STODDARD will be ordained and installed pastor of the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH—ON 34TH-STREET, —Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. J. L. G. MCKOWN; at 7½ P. M. by the Rev. Dr. OSBORN.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. J. LANSING PEARCE will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ and 4 o'clock, and address the Children's Meeting in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. T. R. CHIPMAN, of Detroit, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverly-place. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

SERVICES EVERY LORD'S DAY AT THE meeting-room of the Christian Disciples, No. 283 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, a situation as good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small family; has no objections to the country, and prefers a steady home. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room, between Prince and Spring.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, OBLIGING and competent woman, a situation as good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; makes nice bread, pies, and all kinds of plain pastry; could fill a place as laundress; is highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Wages moderate.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and nurse; will assist with the washing and ironing, or as regular waitress in a private family or boarding-house; is willing to make herself generally useful; wages $6. Call for two days at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced girl as children's nurse and to do sewing, or as up-stairs servant; is very willing to make herself useful, and will every way endeavor to please her employer; has lived twelve months in her last place, to which she refers. Apply at 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A Protestant young woman; is thoroughly experienced, and is very fond of children; is fully capable of taking charge of an infant; has good recommendations. Apply at No. 341½ 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and plain sewer or to assist in the chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 156 East 11th-st., first floor, front. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WO man as nurse or chambermaid; can take charge of a child one month old, and has lived three years in last place. Can furnish the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 229 5th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as good plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing; has best of City reference from her last place, where she lived three years. Apply at No. 195 West 25th-st, second story, back room.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation in a private family as cook; is willing to assist in the washing; the best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 17 East 17th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS WISHes a situation in a private family; she understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and making little boys' clothes. Can give the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 101 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant cook, who knows her business in all its departments; can be seen from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., at No. 28 11th-st., corner of 3d-av.; no objections to a private boarding-house; has the best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook and baker of bread, biscuit, and dessert; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 157 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

GOOD MALE AND FEMALE FRENCH, German, and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs; also a first-class French cook. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A steady, sober young man, who understands the management and care of horses, and not afraid to work, and would make himself generally useful, with some respectable country gentleman, at moderate terms, as a steady place is preferred to emolument. Satisfactorily recommended from his last employers. Address M., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION, as coachman or groom; has lived upwards of two years in his last place, and can come well recommended; has no objections to town or country. Advertiser is a Protestant. Address R. H., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, or apply at Risney's Saddlery, No. 125 4th-av., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN INTELLIgent young man, as porter or assistant; understands the care of horses; can write well. No objection to any respectable employment. Will give good reference. Call or address to No. 354 7th-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife; the man as gardener or coachman, the wife as first-rate cook, chambermaid or waitress or laundress; both understand their business perfectly. The best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 31 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK OR salesman in a wholesale or retail account book or stationery house, by a young man who has a thorough knowledge of the business. Best of City references given. Would not object to travel and solicit orders during the Winter. Address B., Box 173 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman and groom, who understands his business and has the best of reference; has no objection to city or country. Address J. R. D., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

TO COAL DEALERS AND BUSINESS MEN GENERALLY.—Wanted employment by a young man, aged 26, who has experience in the City retail coal business; is a thorough bookkeeper; would engage as bookkeeper, cashier or clerk for a moderate compensation. References first-class. Address N. M., *Courier and Enquirer* Office, No. 162 Pearl-st.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—EMPLOYment of any kind wanted by an active, energetic young man, with a good education, and able and willing to work. But a small salary required. Best of reference given. Address G., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPER.—AN EXPERIENCED BUSIness man wants a situation as book-keeper in any respectable business, where the duty is not very arduous at small salary. City reference. Address LEDGER, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A CAPABLE PROTestant nurse, who is fond of children, and accustomed to the entire charge of them, to take care of two little girls, eight and nine years of age. A Swiss or German girl speaking English and French, or English woman, between the ages of twenty-five or thirty-five years, preferred. She must bring satisfactory recommendation. Apply at the Clarenden Hotel, Room No. 135, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., Saturday, Monday and Tuesday.

COOK WANTED—A FIRST-RATE PLAIN COOK, who understands her business, and can bring satisfactory testimonials. Apply between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., to-day, at No. 24 Gramercy-park.

N. B.—If the weather should prove stormy the advertiser will be in town on Monday between the same hours.

CANVASSER WANTED.—AN OLD AND REspectable journal will treat liberally with an experienced person to attend to the advertising department, (out-door.) Address, stating what experience had and where, and with full name and address, X. Y. Z., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT AND INDUSTRIous man, with good City references, to make himself generally useful as porter, &c., in a manufactory, with good references. Address T. R. B., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A NUMBER OF YOUNG MEN WANTED—To peddle an article of almost universal use. An industrious man can make a good living with very little trouble.
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, NO. 229 BROADWAY.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A PROTEStant woman as waiter and seamstress. Apply at No. 67 West 31st-st., with good City references, this morning, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

HOTELS.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
ON 5TH AV.,
AT THE INTERSECTION OF BROADWAY, OPPOSITE MADISON-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

TO BE OPENED AUG. 23, 1859.

This location is the most desirable of any in this great Metropolis, being the most healthy, delightful, and central in the City, and very near and convenient to the Hudson River and Boston Railroad depôts.

The entire arrangements of the establishment are the result of mature study and experience, and render it the most comfortable and home-like hotel in the world.

All the improvements that comfort and convenience have suggested have been introduced.

Every precaution has been taken, during construction, to secure the positive safety of guests from the dangers of conflagration. Subdivision double brick walls extend from the rock foundation to the roof. All of the floors are double, and are separated by a layer of cement, making the entire structure fireproof.

Among other important improvements, in addition to the usual stairways, a vertical railway is nearly completed to convey guests from the first to upper floors, upon a plan which admits of no possibility of accident.

Lofty, spacious and continuous corridors, forming a promenade of eight hundred feet upon each of the six stories, give light and air, in the highest degree, to every apartment.

A liberal space has been appropriated to public drawing-rooms and parlors, connecting which and the dining-rooms there is a grand promenade hall. Suites of spacious parlors, chambers and dressing-rooms, with all the modern conveniences, have been especially designed for the comfort of families, traveling parties and single gentlemen.

An exchange, containing the journals of the day, and all the conveniences for commercial intercourse and business, has been added to the many other features of the Hotel, and there is a telegraph office connecting with all parts of the country.

Billiard and chess rooms of the most approved style and appointments, are provided for the use of guests and the public.

The furniture, and every article of use in the establishment has been expressly designed and manufactured for the FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

All communications for apartments, or upon any business connected with the house, please direct to "FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL," in order to insure immediate attention.

The entire organization of this Hotel has been under the direction of Mr. PARAN STEVENS, Proprietor of Revere and Tremont Houses in Boston, and Battle and Point Clear Houses in Mobile, and will be conducted by

Your obedient servants,
HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.

PARAN STEVENS.
A. B. DARLING.
HIRAM HITCHCOCK.

ELMWOOD HOUSE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

This house is open for the reception of boarders during the Winter. House well warmed; lighted with gas. Terms moderate. References—James Thorn, Jr., No. 8 Murray-st., New-York; R. P. Stevens, No. 11 Wall-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN 21ST-ST. near 6th-av., would let one large room on the second floor to a gentleman and wife. Room has hot and cold water, gas, and is well furnished. Terms, $14 to $16 per week. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY can accommodate two gentlemen and their wives with parlors and bedrooms, furnished or unfurnished, or four single gentlemen, with full or partial board; house contains all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 259 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., east side.

BOARDING.—A SMALL, PRIVATE FAMILY, RESiding in the vicinity of 10th-st. and 5th-av., can accommodate one or two gentlemen with a large room and partial board. The house has all the modern improvements, and the location unexceptionable. Address D. C., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in West 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let with board an entire suite of rooms, on 2d floor, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and wife. Only those willing to pay a liberal price need answer. Address GRANGER, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A LARGE front room on second floor, and small room on third floor, furnished; house first-class, family small, dinner at 6. Apply at No. 230 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th-avs.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD like to let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only, with or without board. References exchanged. Apply at No. 104 West 25th-st.

BOARDING.—THE OWNER OF THE HOUSE No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will let the second floor, five rooms, handsomely decorated and furnished, to one family or two gentlemen and wives. Terms moderate. Inquire as above.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN OBtain newly furnished rooms and partial board in a family without children, residing at No. 29 London-terrace, West 23d-st., pleasant location and very convenient to cars and stages. References exchanged.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant furnished rooms at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARDING.—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS, HANDsomely furnished, with bath-room attached, may be obtained by two or three gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife; with private table, if desired. Apply at 123 9th-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 185 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park, for a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM ON THE SECond floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with gas, hot and cold water, at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, at No. 724 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders, and where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed; location between 9th and 20th sts., west side; early breakfast and late dinner required. Address, for two days, stating terms and particulars, O. F., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM and bedroom, for a gentleman and wife, with partial board for the gentleman, in a private family, where there are no other boarders; boarding-house keepers need not answer this. Address K. C. H., Union-square Post-office, or Box No. 110 *Times* Office, stating terms.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, in suite or single, on second and third stories, for families or gentlemen wishing permanent board, at No. 89 Henry-st., Brooklyn, a few minutes' walk from Wall and Fulton ferries; references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIvate family would accommodate two gentlemen and their wives and two single gentlemen with very desirable rooms and board. Location good and convenient to either Wall or South Ferries, being only three to five minutes' walk, at No. 66 State-st., near Henry-st.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—FOR THE FALL and Winter; rooms vacant on or about the 1st of October; house thoroughly warmed; conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. Address S. B. CALDWELL, No. 20 Old-slip, or JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, HANDsomely furnished room to let, with board in a private family. The house is delightfully located, and is supplied with gas, baths, &c. Apply at No. 242 Henry-st., fourth door from Congress-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 170 WASHINGton-st., a pleasant location, between Concord and Nassau sts.; two pleasant parlors, bedrooms attached, and one single room, five minutes' walk to Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR A single lady, an invalid, who wishes to have her meals in her room. She will, if desired, furnish her room. Direct answers, stating location and price of board, to Box No. 1,828 New-York Post-office.

BOARD AT YORKVILLE—FOR TWO OR three gentlemen, in a first-class private family. Unexceptionable references will be given and expected. Address BETA, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant rooms at No. 67 Henry-st., five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEtleman and his wife, in a strictly private family. Must be above 20th-st. Address, stating terms, for furnished or unfurnished rooms, including fire and gas, N. E. S., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large room and board at No. 79 Sands-st. Also, a room for a single gentleman. The house is delightfully located, and in all respects such as respectable parties would desire, containing all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference required.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN. —Two handsomely furnished sitting-rooms, each with bedroom adjoining, in a new first-class house near Madison-square, occupied by a private family; no other boarders taken; to let to gentlemen, with meals on Sunday if desired. Apply at No. 15 Nassau-st., Room No. 12, between 1 and 3 o'clock.

A LARGE AND HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED parlor, 2-story front, on Broadway, with balcony, two or more bedrooms, bath, water closet, &c., heated by steam, private table, can be had in the Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner Houston-st. Very desirable accommodations for a family, or for three or four gentlemen.

TO LET—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM ON second floor, desirable for a gentleman and wife; the large room having four windows and closets. Also, a suite of rooms on parlor floor, consisting of back parlor and extension room, folding doors, with hot and cold water. Also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen, to let with board, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner 15th-st.

WANTED—BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Wanted, by a lady, in a private boarding-house, where there are but few boarders taken, a room on second or third floor, with gas, and accommodations for fire; front room preferred, with carpet and bedstead. Address, for two days, Mrs. E. M. B., Brooklyn Post-office, stating terms and location.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house, would let a parlor and two bedrooms, with full or partial board, to a family or to single gentlemen desiring a permanent, comfortable home. Terms reasonable; location excellent; convenient to 5th and 8th av. cars and Broadway stages. Apply at No. 151 West 42d-st.

A SUITE OF FOUR ROOMS, CONNECTING, on the second, and two on the third floor, will be let together or separately, with board, to one or two small families. The location is quiet and central, No. 52 East 16th-st., near Union-park.

NO. 108 BLEECKER-ST., ABOVE GREENE —Suites of large family rooms, with pantries, to let, with board; also, large rooms to accommodate three gentlemen together. A good table. Dinner at 6. Good reference required.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY OCCUPYING a small house, but wanting funds to completely furnish it, wishes to find a party willing to assist her and take board in return. Address L'ESPERANCE, Union-square Post-office.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND WIVES, OR FOUR single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family; rooms on second floor, containing water and gas, furnished or unfurnished. No. 291 Henry-st., New-York.

NO. 50 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET.—Elegantly furnished rooms, with board, for families and single gentlemen, with private table, if desired. The house changed hands and refurnished last May. Best of reference required and given.

A SUPERIOR SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms to let, with board; also, single rooms, in a brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements; convenient to the cars and stages. Apply at No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD—Single or in suites, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE—BEtween Broadway and Washington Park, two suites of rooms and one or two single rooms to let, with or without full board.

NO. 48 UNION-SQUARE—CORNER OF 17th-st. and 4th-av.—A family, also single gentlemen, may obtain desirable rooms with board. Reference required.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A DESIRABLE suite of rooms on second floor of the first-class house No. 236 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; also a room with accommodations for two single gentlemen.

TO LET—FURNISHED PARLORS WITH BEDrooms attached, on second floor of No. 124 9th-st.; also, single rooms on third floor. House private and first class, west of and near Broadway.

A FURNISHED ROOM ON THE FIRST floor of house No. 7 Rivington-st., near the Bowery, to let to a respectable single gentleman.

A LARGE FRONT BASEMENT TO LET—with or without board, in a desirable location. No. 135 8th-st., opposite Mercantile Library.

NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—TWO OR three families, and a few gentlemen or ladies, can find desirable rooms with board.

NO. 143 8TH-ST., OPPOSITE THE MER-CANTILE Library. Several pleasant and well-furnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 261 2d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BOYNTON'S SELF-CLEARING, SELF-PACKING AND VENTILATING GAS-TIGHT FURNACE

Has been thoroughly tested in this community for the last five years, and has proved itself to be the MOST DURABLE, ECONOMICAL and POPULAR FURNACE in market. Call and examine the merits of this Furnace, or send for descriptive circular, with references.
RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,
No. 260 Canal-st., New-York.

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A. W. SPIES & CO.,
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COLT'S PISTOLS AND RIFLES,
GUN MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS,
POWDER FLASKS, SHOT BAGS, &c.

BUILDING MATERIALS.
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.'S
IRON WORKS,
Nos. 135 and 143 Centre-st., New-York.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO. are manufacturers of
IRON FRONTS for STORES, IRON BEAMS,
FIRE-PROOF CEILINGS, FLOORS and PARTITIONS,
CAST and WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS, for Dwellings, Offices, Parks and CEMETERIES, of various designs.
L. CADY'S PATENT CHILLED-IRON BANK VAULTS, DOORS and SAFES,
WINDOW LINTELS, CORNICES and COLUMNS,
CAST-IRON BEAMS and GIRDERS,
SOLID ROLLED and RIVETED BEAMS, of various dimensions.
IRON DOORS, VAULT DOORS, SHUTTERS, SASHES, SKY LIGHTS and FLOOR LIGHTS.
Designs for any of the above will be furnished on application.

BARTLETT'S PATENT BRICK AND PORTABLE
HOT-AIR FURNACES.
Twelve sizes for wood or coal, prices from $25 to $125, warranted DURABLE, ECONOMICAL and free from gas.
FIFTEEN HUNDRED REFERENCES can be given.
A Book of Prices and full particulars will be forwarded on request.
BARTLETT & LESLEY,
Manufacturers of Furnaces, POLAR REFRIGERATORS, ROTATING ASH-SIFTERS, OLD JAVA COFFEE POTS, and Household Condensers, No. 476 Broadway, New-York.

BOILER AND PLATE IRON,
RIVETS, LAP-WELD BOILER FLUES, &c., &c.
A full assortment of
EXTRA SUPERIOR QUALITY—AMERICAN MANUFACTURE. Also, a full stock of common grades.
SPECIAL CONTRACTS solicited, and executed with promptness at LOWEST RATES.
Orders received for importation.
WALLACE & BULKLEY,
10 and 12 Albany-st., corner Washington, New-York.

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STUBS' FILES, TOOLS AND WIRE,
For sale by
CONOVER & WALKER,
No. 298 Broadway.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.
East Broadway stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *New-York Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*New-York Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine iron Work for building purposes.

CHEAP FOR CASH—AN INVOICE OF RE cently imported staple Hardware; or would exchange for a house or lots at cash value; located between Union and Central Parks and 4th and 6th avs. Address, with particulars, Box No. 166 Post-office, New-York.

STEEL WIRE—STEEL WIRE.—THE SUBSCRIber would inform the trade that he is prepared to roll and temper all sizes of Steel Wire in the very best manner, and as low, if not lower, than any other parties. Those wishing work done will find it to their advantage to give us a call. C. A. POSTLEY, South 6th-st., near Jersey-av., Jersey City.

TO BLACKSMITHS, COPPERSMITHS AND PLUMBERS.—LAUBACH'S Patent Tew Irons or Forge Backs. Superior to all others. A great saving of fuel and labor; 10,000 of them in daily constant use. For sale at No. 46 Eldridge-st. N. P. LABARTE.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAILrods, received from Norway

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 17, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—WORLD AND STAGE.

WINTER GARDEN—DOT—BOBTAIL AND WAGTAIL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—MAGIC PILLS—TIGHT ROPE EVOLUTIONS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—RICHARD III.—LOTTERY TICKET—MAGIC TRUMPET.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—FLYING DUTCHMAN, OR THE PHANTOM SHIP—THE HAUNTED CHAMBER.

HOPE CHAPEL—WAUGH'S ITALIA.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAINTINGS.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Arago*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, Sept. 17, at 10½ o'clock.

The Times in Europe.

MESSRS. LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., American Bankers, No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, with whom we have made arrangements for our European business, will receive subscriptions for the NEW-YORK TIMES for any length of time, and will also furnish single copies upon the receipt of the American mails. They are also authorized to receive Advertisements, at the regular rates of the paper, and to attend to all matters of business connected with the TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

One of the European steamers expected at this port has been heard from. The *Kangaroo*, which left Liverpool on the 31st ult., and Queenstown on the 1st inst., put into Halifax yesterday morning short of coal. She will probably arrive here on Monday. She brings one day later news, which has not been forwarded by telegraph. The *Persia*, which is now in her fourteenth day from Liverpool—provided she sailed on the 3d, her regular day—had not passed Sandy Hook at 11 o'clock last night, at which time our latest dispatch from there was dated.

By an arrival at this port from Port-au-Prince, we have advices from Hayti to the 5th inst. The daughter of President GEFFRARD was killed by a gunshot while occupying her father's chair, on the evening of the 3d inst. The shot was fired from the gardens adjacent to the palace. Great excitement existed in consequence of the act. Business at Port-au-Prince was dull.

A very destructive fire occurred in Chicago on Thursday night. The entire block bounded by Clinton-street on the north, Canal-street on the west, and Lake and Fulton streets, was burned. BLATCHFORD'S lead works, the Hydraulic Mills, and the block by North Jefferson, Clinton, Fulton, and West Lake streets, were also destroyed; also, a large amount of other property, including a considerable amount of lumber. The total loss is not less than $500,000. Insured for $250,000 in New-Yorkand New-England companies.

An interesting suit is now on trial at Newark, brought by the Atlantic Bank, of this City, against the Paterson Manufacturing Company, for the recovery of the sum of $40,000. The amount at issue is founded on checks made by the Company's late President, in its name, for the accommodation of one of his friends in New-York, without, as the defendants allege, any authority. The plaintiffs insist that this being negotiable paper, and they being innocent holders for a valuable consideration without notice of the facts attending the creation of the paper, they are entitled to recover from the Company, notwithstanding the want of authority.

The Grand Jury of Sussex County, N. J., have found an indictment against DAVID D. WICKHAM and SOLOMON COLE, for the murder of the wife of the latter, by administering poison. On Friday last COLE was placed at the bar of the Court, and after listening attentively to the reading of the long indictment, answered in a clear and firm voice, "Not guilty at all."

The receipts at the Fair of the National Agricultural Society at Chicago, on Thursday, were upwards of $10,000. The principal attraction for the Western farmers is a plow worked by steam, which it is believed will be of great utility on the prairies.

The fifth annual exhibition of the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society closed yesterday at Elizabeth. Gov. NEWELL and Col. HALL, of Burlington, made brief addresses. The premiums were then awarded and the exhibition concluded with a display of trotting horses.

Yesterday afternoon the workmen on the Bergen tunnel refused to work, unless paid what was due to them from the contractors. Not succeeding in that way, they obstructed the Erie Railroad track, which, at a late hour last night, remained blockaded. The trains coming in were obliged to return to Paterson, and, of course, no trains could go out. The military were in readiness, and only awaited the orders of the Sheriff to protect persons while removing the obstructions, but the Sheriff could not be found.

The Whig General Committee met last evening, and after listening to a letter from the Hon. EDWARD BATES, of Missouri, to the Opposition Convention at Memphis, Tenn., favoring a union of all parties against the party of the present Administration, passed a resolution to appoint a State Central Committee.

The National American Union Club held their annual election for officers last evening, when THOMAS PHILLIPS was elected President for the ensuing year, and JARED A. TIMSON, Secretary.

The Police Commissioners, yesterday, dismissed from the Department DANIEL B. HASBROUCK, first Deputy of the Chief Clerk, for attending the Republican Convention at Syracuse, appointed Sergeant WILLIAM JAMISON, Inspector, and accepted the resignations of several policeman.

The protracted controversy between the Long Island Railroad and Flushing Railroad Companies has been amicably settled, the Long Island Company having obtained the right of way from Winfield to Hunter's Point upon the terms first offered by Mr. CHARLICK. Their terminus will now be at Hunter's Point, from which a down-town ferry will be established for the accommodation of both roads.

Proceedings were yesterday commenced by *habeas corpus* at the instance of Mr. WHITTEN, to recover possession of his child, somewhat known to the public by her exhibitions as a juvenile elocutionist, under the name of ELLA BURNS. The child is in custody of a Mrs. BURNS, who claims possession of her under an indenture of apprenticeship. A report of the case will be found elsewhere.

The notorious JAMES ENRIGHT, brother of the still-better known JOHN ENRIGHT, whose name has so frequently appeared in connection with emigrant swindling in the First Ward, was committed to the Tombs yesterday, on a charge of robbery in the second degree, preferred against him by FRANCISCO MONTEREA, whose strange adventures in the Hotel Français, in Cedar-street, we published yesterday.

Cotton was very quiet yesterday. Flour was depressed and lower. Wheat was likewise cheaper, with more offering than was needed by purchasers. Corn was scarce and held above the views of buyers. Coffee and Sugars, as well as Pork, Lard and Beef, Fish, Rice, Tobacco and Spirits Turpentine were in firm demand. Hides were actively sought after. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Hay, Metals, Oils, Tallow and Whisky. Freights were quiet.

The Democratic Platform.

The Democratic State Convention, though its proceedings began in storm and tempest, made a very successful and fortunate termination of its labors. It appointed a full list of delegates to Charleston, and instructed them to vote as a unit, in obedience to the decision of the majority of their members. In the present condition of affairs this is a wise provision, and will do much towards enabling New-York to regain the position she once held in the councils of the Democratic Party. The Wood section of the Convention has provided for a rival delegation to be elected by Congressional Districts—but it is not at all likely that the movement will command sufficient public attention to give the delegation that may go under its auspices any weight whatever, or any chance of admission at Charleston.

The resolutions adopted by the Convention are of special importance, from their bearing upon the internal differences of the Democratic Party. They relate mainly to national topics, and are explicit, direct and unmistakeable in their tone and tenor. The indorsement of the "wisdom and patriotism" of the national Administration was a matter of party necessity, and was done in as few words and in as general terms as possible. The second resolution reaffirms the Cincinnati platform, denies the right of any power except the Democracy of the nation to add to or abridge it, and proceeds thus to define its meaning:

"This creed, so far as regards the question of Slavery in the Territories, leaves such questions as belong to the Courts to the construction of the Judiciary, and Congress on that subject has no power, the Democracy regarding the interference of that body *to exclude the South* from participating in the Territories and the proposition for a *Congressional Slave code* as equally repugnant to the spirit of the Constitution, and uncalled for by any consideration of public expediency."

This denies decisively the doctrine of Congressional intervention,—in opposition both to the Republicans and to those who at the South demand Congressional protection for Slavery. So far it takes precisely the ground held by Mr. DOUGLAS;—it says nothing about the duty of the Territorial Legislature to legislate for the protection of slave property, while it explicitly denies the right of Congress to do so in any case. The imputation to the Democracy of a design to provide for the reopening of the Slave-trade, is treated as a calumny, and the vote in the House against the project is cited as proof that "the Democracy of the South as well as of the North are opposed to a policy so disastrous and indefensible." The last resolution denounces with vigor the position that there is any such conflict between slave and free labor as renders it impossible for the two to exist together; and with natural if not commendable party zeal it does its best to magnify Mr. SEWARD'S expressions on this point into a formidable demonstration of treason against the Constitution and the Union. The Convention betrays its consciousness of an entire lack of available issues on the Slavery question by this desperate appeal to the ignorance and passion of the country.

On State issues the resolutions are excessively wordy, but mainly sensible and satisfactory. They pronounce in favor of paying the floating debt by indorsing the loan law of last Winter—while they denounce the management which has led to its creation. They imply, rather than assert, their hostility to a sale of the Canals, and claim that if the whole work had been left permanently in Democratic hands the Canals would have been completed long ago. They denounce the Registry law, but call upon the members of the party to register their names.

It would be somewhat difficult to select from the platforms of the two parties any evidences of very sharp and important differences upon any points of public policy. Both parties favor the completion and enlargement of the Canals and the payment of the public debt. Both oppose the restoration of the Slave-trade and the enactment of laws by Congress for the protection of slave property in the Territories. The points upon which their declarations differ are abstract rather than practical, and cannot enter very sharply into any general contest. The election this Fall will turn less upon principles than upon party policy. It will be a preliminary and preparatory step to the Presidential contest of next year. If the Democrats can carry the State this Fall, that fact will give New-York great weight in the Charleston Convention, and may have a decisive influence upon the nomination of a Presidential candidate.

The State's Floating Debt.

The last Legislature, by a large vote, passed an act submitting to the people a law authorizing a loan of $2,500,000, with which to pay off the floating debt of the State, and at the same time imposing an annual tax sufficient in eighteen years to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the loan. This is strictly according to the Constitution; and unless there is more wisdom in the next Legislature than usually falls to the lot of that collection of pure and accomplished statesmen, it is the only method likely to be devised by which the State can be saved from repudiation. It might have been bolder to levy a tax at once sufficient to extinguish the debt, but no party is willing to adopt so unpopular a measure; and, inasmuch as each party had been in the ascendant since the contraction of the debt was commenced, it is shallow charlatanism for either to abuse the other because direct taxation has not been resorted to.

For months past the *Atlas and Argus* has groaned under the weight, not of this debt only, nor merely of the entire Canal debt, but of the prodigious total to which it will be swelled fifty years hence. But, dismally as the State paper croaks about debts present and prospective, it refuses to comfort itself or its readers, with the first suggestion of a remedy. While the Legislature, with a large Opposition majority, was in session, this was fair and right enough. It could afford to ridicule and criticise the schemes of those who had the burden to bear for lessening its weight, and we would not abate one iota of the argument it is pleased to make out of the debt, to the distress of its political opponents. But here is a practical question, which must be settled, and on which it will not vouchsafe a line of advice. The loan and tax proposition go in November to the people for their approval or rejection. The Republicans in State Convention have urged upon the electors a favorable consideration of this method of relief from the claims against the Treasury, which, in all reason, ought to be adjusted, and at once. The Democrats, we are glad to see, advise the same course. Both parties are pledged, or claim to be, to the completion of the Enlargement; but, even if they were not, stopping work would not provide for the existing indebtedness. This is a matter, moreover, which concerns the honor and character of the State, and we should be very sorry to see respectable men willing wholly to disregard the public interest and sacrifice the public honor, for the sake of obtaining a temporary party advantage.

The Vengeance of Waterloo.

The divinity that once did hedge a king is strangely dying away in these modern days. The world's rulers, daily becoming more and more a part and parcel of the great machine of society, are relying less on their ancestors and their armies, more upon the public opinion of their own day, in all emergencies of political difficulty. Of all the immediate fruits borne by the victories of NAPOLEON III. in Italy, perhaps not one more strikes the imagination than the instant conversion of FRANCIS JOSEPH, which followed the peace of Villafranca, from a mystic Kaiser, sitting awful within the veil of his Aulic Council, into an Austrian Chief Magistrate, talking face to face with his people, confessing his own fallibility, and appealing to them to aid him in restoring the common country to her ancient place and power among the nations. The gulf which it cost myriads of lives and millions of treasure to bridge between the Europe of 1750 and the Europe of 1800, was overpassed in a single campaign by Austria and her Emperor.

NAPOLEON III has lived and reigned since he came to the possession of authority in France, in the faith and practice of this democratic philosophy. Whatever he has done in his capacity of Sovereign, he has never hesitated to submit to the popular judgment of France in the most direct and straightforward language. He asked the French people to sanction his anticipation of the plots of the French Assembly by a plot of his own. The people did so. He asked the French people to indorse his inherited theory of democratic despotism. The people did so, wearied out as they were by thirty years of sham constitutionalism, mean political intrigues, and social disease. He asked the French people to send their hearts with his army into Italy. The people did so; and every French soldier who held that bridge of death at Magenta, and stormed in flame and steel up the heights of Solferino, felt that he carried the will of France with him into every shock of battle. We may think the French people right or wrong in all this, according to circumstances, for there are few reflecting Americans who will be found ready to assume that the people must always be right in their notions of political duty, or expediency; and the French can hardly be miraculously exempted from those chances of error, which we Americans have not invariably escaped. But we must at all events admit that if it be a sign of wisdom to recognize the spirit of the age in which one lives, and to deal with great interests in the temper demanded by the times, the French Emperor has been wise among the rulers of the earth. It is not astonishing that his success should give him imitators, who can hardly as yet be called rivals.

He has just made still another and not the least important of these appeals of his. By the lips of M. DE MORNY, his most intimate counselor and most authoritative mouth-piece, he has spoken out his mind upon the relations of his Government with England, and upon the treatment which he has received from the organs of English thought and feeling. This spectacle of an Emperor criticising the Press; talking from the throne in answer to the tribune and the desk; meeting the hostile editors of a foreign country with their own weapons; giving them argument for argument, and turning aside abuse with explanations, is not the least characteristic feature of our strange and teeming century. It marks a silent revolution in the world's condition, whereof no man now living may hope to see the full harvest reaped

The imperial speech—for it may safely be dealt with as imperial—is as full and explicit as if it were the declaration of a candidate on the stump before his constituents. NAPOLEON does not deal in vague generalities and dignified commonplaces. He talks straight on and to the point. He tells France that the English Government of six months ago forced on the Italian war by refusing to avow those sympathies which the English Government of to-day parades so loudly as an excuse for condemning the Italian peace. He says that his motives have been misrepresented—his policy misunderstood—France and himself dealt with in a spirit of hostility, suspicion and jealous injustice. England, he exclaims, expects from him the vengeance of Waterloo.

Yet what are the facts, he asks, on which this expectation is based? Has not the world moved on considerably, and France with the world, since Waterloo was lost and won?

Is not this the age of gigantic triumphs in the realm of peace, of commercial development, of financial expansion? Has not France greater and nobler things to do than to humble on the field of battle an enemy whom she can humble far more gloriously and effectually still, by making her conscious of her own injustice, and compelling her to see how shameful in many respects to her was that very Waterloo, of which she has boasted so loudly and so long?

This is the substance of the Emperor's commentary upon England's policy and her treatment of himself. That commentary, we believe, means peace as the aim and rule, war but as an odious contingency of the future of France. The third NAPOLEON has doubtless determined that Waterloo shall be avenged; but how is that vengeance to be accomplished most thoroughly and most signally?

England has her Waterloos to avenge as well as France. The battles of Yorktown and Saratoga, the humiliations of 1783, left at least as dark a stain upon the shield of England as was set by Waterloo upon the splendid escutcheon of French glory. But if England to-day were bent upon "wiping out" the memory of those great defeats, what process would seem to her so effectual as distancing in the race of wealth and power the great Republic which sprung thence into being? If the United States are to go on advancing commercially and territorially till our national opulence, influence and strength shall throw the ex-mistress of the seas hopelessly back into the second rank of nations, what one or two or half-a-dozen victories in the field of battle could restore to England her ancient self-complacency and her immemorial pride? And so with France, we may be sure that war stands in the programme of NAPOLEON III. as but one of the least important of the means by which the great work of his reign is to be achieved. He undoubtedly designs, as it is perfectly proper that he should, to make France the permanent leader of European civilization. If he succeeds in that design, he will indeed avenge Waterloo, and that more grandly than by another Solferino in the fields of Kent, or a reversal of the verdict of Trafalgar in the Channel seas. That he may succeed in that design is a thing so probable that Englishmen ought perhaps to be excused for the injustice they do a rival who is proving so formidable, even upon their own chosen grounds of peace.

NAPOLEON III. has already broken down the wall which the treaties of 1815 built around France. He has recovered for the great nation over which he rules such a quiet diplomatic supremacy in the councils of the Continent as France had not enjoyed before since the days of the peace of Tilsit. He has dissipated the most threatening elements of those anti-French coalitions of which LOUIS PHILIPPE lived in abject terror all his life. He has reopened the ocean and the Indies to the enterprise of France.

With all this, he has so successfully seized and used the great commercial levers of the times that he has given to the industry of the French people a development really unmatched even in our days, when every nation seems possessed of the genius of Aladdin. During the four years, for instance, 1840–44, the average foreign commerce of France, as indicated by the official values, rose to a total of $400,000,000. By 1849 this had been increased to $500,000,000. In the last four years of the Empire it has reached $800,000,000. The Customs duties of France, which amounted in 1848 to $18,000,000, had more than doubled under the Empire by the end of the year 1858. The manufactures of France have attained such strength under the fostering *régime* of the Emperor, that the question of throwing them openly into competition with those of all the world is now entertained without a shadow of real anxiety. When in the great Exposition of 1855, all articles on the "prohibited list" were freely admitted from foreign countries on payment of a uniform duty of twenty per cent. *ad valorem*, the result was that not one sixth of the cotton goods, less than one-half of the woolen goods, and about *one-ninth* of the manufactures of metal, introduced into the French market, were disposed of against the native competition. The railway system of the Empire has been pushed forward with amazing energy. Under LOUIS PHILIPPE, from 1830 to 1847, about $200,000,000 were spent on the French railways, one-fifth of which sum came directly from the Treasury of the State. Under the Empire, between 1852 and 1857, or in *five* years against *seventeen*, nearly $350,000,000 were thus expended, of which only about one-thirteenth part was contributed by the State. France is now netted with railways, the remunerative property, in the vast majority of cases, of rich and flourishing private companies. The mercantile steam navy of France has in like manner grown up under the Empire at a rate nearly equivalent to trebling itself in every six years. It is in these facts, and in facts like these, in the general advance of public enterprise, of individual effort, and of social well-being in France, that the true vengeance of Waterloo lies sleeping. While his policy prospers in these directions, the French Emperor may well afford to treat with something like pity the angry aberrations of his British critics. Like *Mrs. Fielding* in the play, these captious skeptics can conceive of no loftier spirit than that which delights forever to "look back." The spectre of Waterloo is with them by night and day. That vengeance which they consciously deserve they unceasingly dread. But as NAPOLEON III. has said, with a quiet self-confidence to which the history of his reign gives ample warrant, if there are men who do not understand the age in which they live, he is not of them. And the noblest vengeance which Napoleonic France can take upon England, at once the victor and the victim of Waterloo, will be to create for herself a future which shall make Waterloo and the wars which led to it a dim, improbable legend of the past.

Gov. Banks on Reform Schools.

It is pleasant to see a politician really taking a practical interest in a question of humanity. Gov. BANKS, we all know, is a daring horseman, a skillful party leader, an able presiding officer of popular assemblies, and a man destined perhaps to reach high rank as a statesman; but as a philanthropist and penal reformer, he had not yet appeared before the public. In this new character he now presents himself before the extra session of the Massachusetts Legislature, and not without some credit. As our readers have previously been informed, one of the youthful *détenus* of the State Reform School at Westboro' has recently amused himself by setting fire to the buildings, and the question now coming up with regard to a new Institution, the Governor very properly takes the opportunity of inquiring whether the whole system of reform pursued at Westboro' was exactly adapted to its purposes. After giving a history of the foundation of the institution and of its generous donor, THEODORE LYMAN, the message suggests certain points in which the Trustees or the State had not carried out the intentions of the founders, and had accordingly to a certain extent failed in the work of reform. The results, too, are evidently not considered satisfactory, for not to mention the destruction of its own buildings by one of the pupils under process of "reformation," it appears that one-tenth of the convicts of the "State Prisons are graduates of this school." The Governor's suggestions of defects have been carefully considered, and should have weight in the management of all similar institutions, but they plainly do not reach the point of the difficulty, and they are given without sufficient knowledge of the most recent improvements in the science of Juvenile reform.

Most people have a vague impression that all methods of treatment for the poor and the criminal are about equally good, and are very little capable of improvement or progress. But practical experience shows that the different systems for the management of almshouses and prisons and reformatories vary from each other in their character and their results, as much as do systems of education or religion or government. There is as much contrast and as much progress between the Juvenile Reformatories of different nations as between their common schools.

Governor BANKS recommends that in future the buildings for the Reform School be made fire-proof as far as possible; that the boys should not be admitted over fourteen years, and then only when committed by the Courts and for a whole term of sentence. He strongly urges also that the numbers be reduced, so as to give an opportunity for classification and separate treatment. He opposes the sending children to this Institution merely for vagrancy or trivial offences, and in allusion to the fact that 1,028 of the children were committed for *stubbornness*, he enters like a man who has known, in other places, something of the value of a stiff back-bone, into a laborious defence of this good old English vice. Probably, in his secret soul, it is a satisfaction to him that the boys of Massachusetts do not show the peculiar defects of their elders, but err rather on the side of too much will, than of too little.

The Governor's suggested improvements may make some difference in the results of the future Institution—but, after all, they are very superficial hints. Fire-proof walls, and a more strict penal arrangement with younger lads, cannot make good men out of poor boys, cast adrift. Besides, it appears from his own statement that the average age of the inmates since the foundation of the school is only twelve years and three-quarters, which is not very mature for a subject of reform. It is possible that too many lads have been admitted there for trivial offences, but this, in truth, should only make the show of results of the school more favorable, as more boys would graduate who were not hardened criminals.

The real defect of the School lies much deeper. Every Reformatory on this basis must either fail or show much poorer fruits than we have the right to expect. Several hundred boys or girls of a criminal or vagrant class, with all the habits, the vices, the desires of such children, cannot be placed in a multitude together without corrupting one another. An evil public opinion is formed among them, unsuspected by their instructors; their numbers lessen the sense of individual responsibility; they teach each other the language, the practices and the outside haunts of vice or mischief. All those morbid and degrading habits which such children contract, and which are quickly lost in a more healthful atmosphere, are caught up by one from another. With the most humane officials and the most Christian management, it is impossible to bring anything like individual moral influence to bear on a mass of five or six hundred children. The government must, to a certain degree, be technical and military, rather than moral or personal. The plan is not in analogy with Nature—with that Divine Juvenile Reformatory which exists through all society, the *Family*. The boys, if they display virtues, often show only hypocritical or imaginary good qualities. There is little personal discipline, or hope, or struggle to please certain individuals who know them and have a regard or affection for them, such as stimulates every child in the outside world. We must say of the subjects of every Juvenile Reformatory, managed on the old "penitentiary" system, that they are in an utterly unnatural position, such as they can never occupy again, when thrown out on the world.

The true method of treatment for the criminal children is the "Family system," and as respects the vagrant and destitute and "stubborn" children, perhaps the most practical and economic system is that of immediate deportation to families who will receive them. The only true Reformatory for convicted boys and girls is that in which the subjects are divided up into little groups or families, each family under a separate overseer. By this system, so successfully pursued in Hamburg, and at the Ohio State Reform School, each little group of children is under the constant watch of, and in continual sympathy with, the teacher or superintendent. They sleep, eat, work, study and play in a little family by themselves in close companionship with their teacher. If he be an ingenious as well as humane or religious man, he can acquire a deep and lasting influence over the character of the children. He studies their habits, enters into their sympathies, guides their education, and proportions the punishment or discipline of each one to its special case.

It is evident that such a method of reform is in some kind of harmony with the outside world, and must bear something of the fruits of a good family government.

Such has been the fact, to a wonderful extent, in the European Family Reformatories, and, for the short time of the experiment, to an equally remarkable degree in that of Ohio. So efficient and kindly is the influence of such institutions, that though they have scarce any penal restraints, and the lads are but little criminals of society, they run away less than from any of the old Refuges or Asylums. How much more rational, more Christian, more in harmony with the age, is such a treatment for these unfortunate little outcasts, than any increased penal restraints, such as Gov. BANKS ignorantly recommends.

ACCIDENTS AT FERRIES.—We were compelled yesterday to record another death by a futile attempt to jump after the Fulton ferry-boat after it had left the wharf. If there were any such thing as a just and vigorous public sentiment on such subjects, the Ferry Company would speedily be compelled to put an end to these utterly needless casualties. Nothing whatever is needed but a *gate*, running up and down upon slides, and to be raised or lowered by a pully upon the arrival and departure of the boats. As long as rash persons are *invited* to jump after or from the boats, by the facilities left for so doing, they will certainly do it. The chain now put up, while it is utterly useless for all practical purposes, indicates a consciousness on the part of the Company that they ought to do something to prevent these accidents. They ought now to go a step further and do something effectual.

The Park Mania.

The example of our Central Park has produced a mania among our neighbors of a very commendable nature. Philadelphia has been holding preliminable meetings towards laying out a great Central Park, and Boston would take immediate steps, no doubt, for the same object, but, unhappily, Boston is already built up; there is not a square foot of unoccupied ground left for any purpose whatever, and they could only make a Park as the English monarch created the New Forest, by pulling down houses and planting trees in their places. Our thrifty neighbor on the other side of the East River has an abundance of land for the creation of a Park, and on Thursday evening the Park Commissioners of Brooklyn held a meeting to discuss the question of a great Central Park, that shall as much excel our Central as the pleasure-house of Kubla Khan excelled the shanty of a railroad laborer. One of the ex-Mayors of Williamsburg submitted a plan for a Park of twelve hundred acres, having the Ridgewood Reservoir for its centre.

The Park mania is not a mania to be decried, and we shall not attempt to dampen the ardor of our neighbors by any discouraging remarks while their new passion is at fever heat; but it would be as well for them to keep their plans within possible dimensions, if they have any sincere wish to see them carried out. A Park of two or three hundred acres might be practicable even for a city like Brooklyn; but the cost of twelve hundred acres of Park grounds would be a hopeless undertaking; and, if the land were appropriated for the purpose, the greater part of it would necessarily remain a wilderness. The cost of improving our Park, which is carried on in a very admirable manner, will serve as a lesson for other cities. A Park of three hundred acres properly laid out and cultivated, would be infinitely preferable to one of double the dimensions imperfectly attended to. Let the aim of our neighbors be to excel us in the beauty and elegance of their Park grounds rather than in their extent; and if there must be a mania for Parks, let it expend itself upon their improvement, and not upon their expansion.

THE CENTRAL PARK POLICE.—What a police force, even in this country, can be made when properly managed, may be seen by a visit to the Central Park, and an observation of the Central Park Police. They are under the command of a military man, who has introduced into the force military order and discipline. Any of our readers who have attended the Saturday afternoon concerts at the Park, and observed the difference in the appearance of the policemen belonging to the Park and those of our City force who happened to be present, will bear witness to the superiority of the former. The Central Park Police, however, do their duty without fear or favor. Some weeks since, on Sunday, they arrested, we believe a person than His Honor one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. It seems that [illegible] stood on crossing some new-made gravel [illegible] Park, notwithstanding a warning from a [illegible] man, and the consequence was that he was arrested by the executive, and taken to the station-house, where he was brought before Capt. RENWICK. At first His Honor was very indignant at the arrest, but being informed that it made no difference whether he was a Judge or a rag-picker, he must obey the laws or suffer the consequences, he took a more sensible view of the case, and expressed his gratification that he had at last found policemen who did their duty. It being after Court hours, and the Captain being unwilling to hold a prisoner all night for so small an offence, the Judge, after a short detention, was permitted to depart. The question fortunately did not arise whether, if the Judge had been locked up for the night, he could have sworn to a petition before himself, issued a writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable before himself, served it on his jailor, and subsequently discharged himself.

Academy of Music.

It is a moist and musty fact that whenever the "Barber of Seville" is performed the weather is sure to be inclement. Now if anything can be damper than a shower of rain it is surely a comic opera performed to an atmosphere of umbrellas and overshoes. The huge jocosity of ROSSINI'S muse is fortunately not easily affected by circumstances, and the "Rossinians," as Mr. ULLMAN dubs them, usually get their full meed of enjoyment be the weather never so bad. But these same Rossinians are by no means a numerous class. For a favorite composer, ROSSINI enjoys but a limited popularity. He is esteemed by the few and talked of by the many. Popular taste has outgrown the extremely ornate school of which he was to a great extent the founder, and for the comic element of which he was an absolute master the public cares but little. Whenever the "Barber" is played, we notice the same faces illuminated with the same keen enjoyment, and applauding in the same devoted way. We remark also the same number of vacant places, speaking most piteously of the limited amount of correct Rossinian taste, and filling us with respect for successive managements that bravely give us one of the best works ever written, in spite of an indifference which is all too palpable.

Although there was an important change in the programme last night, the performance was admirable. The *rôle of Figaro* was intrusted to Signor MORELLI, owing to the non-arrival of Signor GASSIER, who is yet at sea. It was a happy choice, Signor MORELLI being, after Signor GASSIER, the best *Barber* we have ever had in this City. Madame GASSIER was the *Rosina*, and sang the music with admirable precision and delicacy. The finished merits of this lady are not more than fairly recognized by the public; there are but few artists who combine so much of executive talent with the same degree of freshness of voice. In ROSSINI'S music she is especially delightful, inasmuch as it does not demand any breadth of style, but simply that exquisite finish for which she is remarkable.

Signor ROCCO was excellent as *Bartolo*, and rendered good assistance to Madame GASSIER in the Spanish duet at the end of the opera. BRIGNOLI and AMODIO were, of course, good. In all respects indeed the opera was given in a way to satisfy the staunch admirers of the Swan of Pesaro.

There will be a grand *matinée* to-day, commencing at 1 o'clock. The programme contains the entire opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor," the second act of "Norma," and the last act of "La Traviata." Madame CORTESI, Madame GASSIER, Madame STRAKOSCH, Signors BRIGNOLI, STEFANI, AMODIO, and JUNCA, will assist.

The Suspension of Bishop Onderdonk.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has been stated in several of the papers of the day, that an effort would be made to influence the House of Bishops at the next General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to terminate the sentence of suspension which has been imposed upon the Right Rev. BENJAMIN T. ONDERDONK, D.D.

It is of great importance that correct views and impressions should, at the very outset, be held by the community at large. I trust, therefore, that you will allow me to state, in your columns, the true position of the case.

Bishop ONDERDONK was suspended from all exercise of his Episcopal and priestly functions by his compeers, the Bishops, in January, 1845. It is, therefore, nearly *fifteen years* since that sentence of suspension was pronounced. The sentence was indefinite in its terms. It specified no time when it should expire. It can be terminated, only, by an expression from the House of Bishops. Bishop ONDERDONK has been living in a state of complete seclusion ever since the sentence was pronounced, and it is the opinion of many of the clergy and laity that he has been punished sufficiently to purify his own heart and conduct, and to vindicate the purity and discipline of the Church. The petition which asks for the termination of the sentence of suspension is headed by the signatures of Drs. HAWKS, CUTLER, TYNG, ANTHON, MUHLENBURG, EVAN M. JOHNSON and others. Coming from such men it, of course, will be heeded, and there can be no doubt that the term of suspension will at once be terminated. In that case, Bishop ONDERDONK becomes again the acting head of the Diocese. It is, however, well understood that he will leave the general work of the Church to the present Provisional Bishop, and that he will only go to such parishes as may desire his official aid. It is said, by some, that this movement should come from the Diocesan Convention of New-York, and that the House of Bishops will not be influenced by *individual names*. This position, however, is at once shown to be incorrect, from the fact that the New-York Convention had nothing to do with the trial and conviction, and ought not, therefore, to meddle with the reversion of the sentence. The New-York Convention was not consulted at the first, and it may not act now. Individuals brought on the trial and secured the conviction. Individuals, therefore, may request and urge the termination of the sentence. The matter ought not to come into the Diocesan Convention at all. It must, of right, be managed by individuals. It is said by some that Bishop O. ought to promise to resign jurisdiction in case of his restoration. To demand this beforehand would be eminently unfair. It would be degrading to both parties. If Justice and Mercy demand the release, then let it be given without any terms. Strangers took the Bishop away from us. Let them restore him, and then we shall be able to make such terms with him as may be just and right. Let the Father come again in contact with the Children, and the Family will make such arrangements as may be best for all concerned. The quiet humility of the Bishop for the past *fifteen years* is proof enough that he will not lord it over God's heritage to its hurt. Following the restoration of the Bishop will undoubtedly come the division of the Diocese. The northern counties will become the Diocese of Albany, and Long Island will become the Diocese of Brooklyn, or of Nassau. It is clear to be seen that God has in store great things for the Church in New-York. The Bishop will be released. Harmony will be restored, and wonderful strength and growth will follow.

It is clear that the movement for the release of the Bishop is in the hands of men who will insure its success. It is generally understood that the House of Bishops is only waiting for an opportunity to exercise the attributes of clemency and mercy. And the timid and weak-hearted may be sustained by the consciousness that the Diocese of New-York is good enough to take back the penitent, and strong enough to sustain itself in so doing.

CLERUS.

POLITICAL.

The Goshen, (N. Y.,) *Democrat* says of Mr. DENNISTON, Republican candidate for Comptroller:

"He has grown up among us from a boy. Repeatedly called to offices of high trust and honor, he has always shown himself a man of thorough business habits, of spotless integrity, of superior talents and unflinching adherence to the right. Formerly a Democrat, he was among the first in this County to protest against the passage of the Nebraska Bill, and his course since then has been entirely consistent with the position he then took."

Mr. AMBROSE GREGG, Democratic Delegate to Syracuse from the Second District of Oswego County, writes to the Albany *Atlas and Argus* that his name was placed on the Wood Committee without his knowledge or consent, and positively refuses to acknowledge the Wood faction.

The Hon. ROBERT C. SCHENCK, of Dayton, Ohio, who has hitherto acted with the Americans, is about to take the stump for the Republican State ticket.

Mr. OLDEN, Opposition candidate for the New-Jersey Governorship, has formally accepted the nomination of the National Americans; so that a thorough fusion is now effected.

News from Hayti.

PRESIDENT GEFFRARD'S DAUGHTER SHOT.

The brig *Baltimore*, Capt. BLY, from Port-au-Prince, arrived last night, bringing dates to 5th inst.

Among her passengers is Gen. GUIERREZ-PROPHITE, Ex-Minister of the Interior, of Hayti, and his son.

The daughter of the President, GEFFRARD, was shot dead while sitting in her father's chair, from the palace gardens, on the evening of the 3d inst. There was great excitement in consequence.

Flour was dull, at $240, Haytien money. But little business doing.

The Manchester Riot.

PARTICULARS OF THE FIREMEN'S RIOT AT MANCHESTER, N. H.

The Boston *Journal* publishes full particulars of the riot which occurred on Thursday, at Manchester, N. H. The origin of the difficulty is thus definitely stated:

"The immediate cause of the riot was the open practice of gambling by at least a hundred sporting men in different sections of the city. The principal places occupied by the 'fraternity' were two rooms in E. P. OFFUTT'S building, on Elm-street, a few doors south of Concord-street, and on Manchester-street, a short distance from Elm-street. OFFUTT'S auction-room, No. 31 Elm-street, was leased to the gamblers, and a room in the same building, No. 29 Elm-street, occupied by a Mr. UNDERHILL as a bowling and drinking saloon, was fitted up by the gamblers with prop tables, sweat-cloths, California lottery, roulette tables, wheels of fortune, and other devices of chance. These places were crowded during the day and evening with firemen, who bet their money freely, and lost to a corresponding extent.

At a few minutes before 11 o'clock, a dispute arose in the auction-room, No. 31, the origin of which, owing to the conflicting statements afloat, cannot be readily ascertained. It is contended by the firemen that one of their number received a counterfeit five dollar bill, and another story is to the effect that he received a one dollar bill when it should have been a "five." The parties in possession of the establishment would have it appear that one of the firemen stole a pile of money, amounting to $32. But in whatever manner the difficulty arose, certain it is that a body of firemen, friends of the one concerned in the affair, entered the place and demanded reparation. Inflamed by drink, and sensitive to a degree at their losses, the firemen commenced an indiscriminate attack upon the gamblers and their implements. Tables were broken up and missiles hurled at the heads of the 'fraternity.' About one hundred firemen crowded into the room, but were forced back by the gamblers, who, in order to intimidate the firemen, fired several pistol shots, which did no further harm than marring the ceiling. A fireman was struck on the head with a bottle, and in his flight leaped from a front window into a cellar way, falling down a flight of stairs, and injuring him severely. He was conveyed to the Elm-street House, but there being no accommodations for him, he was taken to a private residence. During the *melée*, the gamblers gathered up their implements and forcing the invaders from the room, secured the door, and fled from the rear of the building. They had scarcely left the place when the firemen, their numbers constantly augmenting as the report of the disturbance gained currency, renewed the attack upon the building. They forced the door, and with oaths and imprecations upon the gamblers, smashed the windows, tables, and such implements as they could find, and then commenced an attack upon the room adjoining, which was ostensibly a bowling saloon. Here they demolished the windows, counters, bar and fixtures, and carried away, drank or destroyed about $300 worth of liquors, cigars, &c. The excitement momentarily increased. Hundreds of firemen rushed to the scene, and united in the shouts of 'clean out the gamblers.' The police force was entirely inadequate to the suppression of the riot. The regular force of the department numbered less than thirty, but for the purpose of preserving the peace of the city during the muster, about seventy-five extra policemen were appointed, but had not been sworn in. Those on duty were scattered about the city, and the rioters consequently had everything their own way, and continued their riotous conduct for several hours, to the terror of law-abiding citizens, who looked about in vain for the power to suppress the tumult."

The Newark Fire—Firemen Injured by a Falling Wall.

From the Newark Mercury, Sept. 6.

About half past two o'clock yesterday afternoon an alarm of fire was sounded for the Fifth District. The alarm was occasioned by a fire in the third story of the brick building, corner of McWhorter and East Hamilton streets, occupied by D. G. GRIFFITHS, for fancy scroll and circular sawing, by T. E. CHAPMAN, wood turner, and A. C. WARD, manufacturer of wood mouldings. The fire originated in the boiler room, and, owing to the combustible nature of the contents of the building, spread rapidly. The firemen were unable to ascertain the precise locality of the fire. Finding it impossible to save the building in which the fire originated, they turned their attention to the surrounding property, which they saved.

During the fire, one of the walls of the brick building fell, and several of the firemen, who were unable to get out of the way, were injured by the falling bricks. WILLIAM STIFF, foreman of Engine Company No. 7, sustained the greatest injury. We are informed, however, that he is not fatally injured, though a rumor to that effect was current during the afternoon. He received a severe cut on the head, and one of his legs was badly bruised, and is supposed to have been injured internally. WALTER PARSONS, of Engine Company No. 8, received a cut on his head, from which the blood flowed profusely, but the wound is not serious. ABRAM PARSONS, of the same Company, was also slightly injured. A member of the same company, named DOUGLAS, was slightly bruised about the knee. A number of other accidents occurred during the fire. A member of Engine Company No. 6, whose name we were unable to learn, had his arm broken by the lever of the engine, and GEORGE DENMAN, of No. 11, had three of his fingers crushed by the brakes. One of them was nearly severed from the hand, and one of the others will probably have to be amputated.

We were unable to ascertain last evening the extent of the loss sustained, but it has been estimated at between $20,000 and $25,000. The building and stock is said to have been insured for $12,000 in different companies. The building was very large, and rooms were occupied in it by other persons than those named, who will, however, be the principal losers. The building was owned by Mr. A. C. WARD. The firemen ceased their labors about 7 o'clock, but there was fire enough remaining among the ruins, to light up the vicinity all night.

One of the Outside Rows at Syracuse.

MUSEUM HOTEL, New-York, Friday, Sept. 16, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In this morning's impression of the TIMES your Syracuse correspondent has (unwittingly, I believe,) done me an injustice; one which is calculated to injure me in the estimation of a large circle of social friends.

He says the "first act of ruffianism occurred in the bar-room of the Voorhies House," (alluding to the rows which took place at the Syracuse Democratic Convention,) which row, his letter implies, was caused by me, whom he delicately characterizes as being "tipsy," and shouting each time I filled my glass, FERNANDO WOOD'S health, which shouting so interrupted two countrymen's social converse, that upon my asking them to join me in these reiterated toasts, they replied, "Oh, shut up; we've had enough of FERNANDO WOOD, and are sick of him;" whereupon two of Wood's friends, without provocation, "dashed on the provincials."

Now, allow me to say that I never but three times imbibed at a bar-room while at Syracuse, and then at long intervals; that I was as sober as a Dow or Gough; that at the hour he alleges me to have been in the bar-room (11 o'clock) I went in on invitation of Councilman HUGHES and friends, among whom was Messrs. CLANCY and CONNOLLY; that I gave the following sentiment, viz.: "Here's to the health of the next Mayor of New-York—FERNANDO WOOD!" that a notorious gang of bruisers y'clept "Salt Pointers" took exception to the remark; that the chief of the gang aforesaid turned 'round and loudly anathematized Mr. Wood, and offered to bet $500 that Mr. Wood would not take a seat in the Convention to organize next day; that this offer to wager was met in the person of Capt. BENJAMIN RAY and others, when the chief of the "Pointers," instead of putting up his money, commenced lauding CAGGER, and calumniating Wood; that while this bandying of words, this crimination and recrimination was going on, I issued from the room, and went to the telegraph office, and sent three pages of foolscap to an editor; that on returning I ascertained a fight had taken place between the "Pointers" and the "Mozart Boys," that the former were badly dealt with.

If the row grew out of my remarks, which were said soberly and in good faith, to congenial friends, those who engaged in the same were not of my party of friends who entered the room together.

Yours, &c., A. JACKSON PLUMB.

Governor Chase wrote a characteristic letter, in response to an invitation to attend the Webster Statue Inauguration in Boston. He said: "I would go far to participate in inaugurating a statue wrought by the art of Powers. I would go further to hear Webster celebrated by Everett. But imperious duty detains me in Ohio."

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Undershirts, Drawers, &c.—Wholesale or Retail, at our usual low prices. All the desirable styles now ready, in large variety.
IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

So Dashing, so Dressy, so Becoming are WHITE'S FALL MOLESKIN HATS, that his store, No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's, is besieged.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. Pure and genuine Drugs and Medicines and Perfumery. Personal attendance on the part of the Proprietor.

"He missed his true vocation, and made of life a failure," would less often sadly be said if young men would secure a Phrenological Examination of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines. They are the favorites for families.—*Times.* We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.* Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

The Eureka Celebrated sewing Machines. "No family should be without them."—*Times.* Price, $50. $50. $50. Office No. 489 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded. N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Tolman's Self-Ventilating Spring Bed and mattress, purifies itself by a draft of air from beneath, and conduces to health and comfort. Dealers and the public invited to examine. Manufactory, 678 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair-Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Long Braids. Fronts, half Wigs, &c., on hand for sale, and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Caution to Advertisers.—Don't advertise in the *Weekly Tribune*. It is dangerous to your quiet. Here is the proof: A few weeks ago we published a notice that Oliver Tarbell Bragg, of St. Louis, had just brought from Cuba a quantity of tobacco seed, which he wished to distribute to such persons as were disposed to try the cultivation in the United States. What the result has been may be judged from what he says now, under date of Sept. 7:

"The notice has brought me several hundred of letters applying for seed. Every day brings me from ten to fifteen applications for seed. I did not anticipate so many applications, and consequently I was quite unprepared for it. I continued to send seed to all applicants until my supply was entirely exhausted.

I have had applications for seed from every State in the Union, all mentioning that they saw my offer in the New-York *Tribune*. Your paper must certainly have an enormous circulation, judging from the many applications for seed which I have had. You will please to inform your readers that I have sent to Pinar del Rio, Island of Cuba, for a full supply of this year's crop of seed, and I shall be enabled to supply every applicant during the month of November. This will be in full time for sowing for the crop of 1860."

Price of advertising in the New-York *Weekly Tribune* $1 per line each insertion. Address
HORACE GREELEY & CO.,
Tribune Office,
New-York.

HAS COME. HAS COME. HAS COME.

The Good Time Has Come.
SINGER'S No. 2 SEWING MACHINE
Can now be had for.....$100
Do. No. 1.....90
For manufacturing purposes the only reliable and unexcelled sewing machine in the world.—*Singer's Gazette.*
We have tried them in our own families, and find them superior to anything now in use.—*Times.*
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES from $50 to $75.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 15. No. 458 Broadway.

Fairbanks' Standard Scales.
More than one hundred different modifications, adapted to every branch of business where an *accurate and durable scale* is required. These scales are in use in nearly every country throughout the civilized world, and are *the only* COMPOUND BALANCES *that have merited and received the confidence and patronage of the business public.*
Call and examine or send for an ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR. FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Lillie's Patent
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES
are considered by competent judges to be
THE ONLY RELIABLE SAFES IN MARKET.
Against the *most skillful* BURGLAR it is
A SURE PROTECTION,
being fitted with a POWDER-PROOF COMBINATION LOCK of LILLIE'S OWN MANUFACTURE,
and the great fire at Oshkosh proved them to be the MOST RELIABLE FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
For sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

GENIN'S HAT STORE, No. 507 Broadway

To the Public.
The Fall campaign opened with the most complete, original and extensive stock of
GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS,
GENTLEMEN'S FELT and BEAVER HATS,
BOYS' and YOUTH'S HATS AND CAPS,
Brought out expressly for the present season, and adapted to all tastes and pursuits,
GENIN, Hatter, No. 507 Broadway.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. V. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William-sts. have now in store and offer for sale on reasonable terms, a large and well-assorted stock of Gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, embracing all varieties of Cashmere, Merino, Wool and Silk undergarments, Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Stocks, Ties, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Traveling Shirts, Shawls, Robes de Chambre, Wool Jackets, &c.
Gentlemen desirous of procuring well made and good fitting Shirts, ready-made, or made to order from measure, can find them at the above establishment.

Delightful Weather.—Pleasant weather makes business brisk, and as the town is alive with strangers, and New-Yorkers who have just returned from their Summer pleasures, it naturally follows that CANTRELL'S Boot and Shoe Establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., is commanding its share of trade. It is, without doubt, the best place to buy your feet-covering, as his stock embraces articles for all classes, men, women and children, and his charges are very low.

Leary & Co.
Introduce this day
The Autumn Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats,
And would remark that for the past thirty years no opportunity has been lost to introduce into their factories every improvement. Through this and their present extensive facilities, they now offer their fabrics as unequaled. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
Warranted Free from Dampness.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Sewing-Machine Needles.
The subscriber has now in stock a full assortment of
NEEDLES, SUITABLE FOR
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.
These Needles are made by hand, from the best tempered English cast-steel, and will be found on trial
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
J. FRED. MILLWARD,
No. 31 Warren-st., New-York.

3,000 Complete Cassimere Business Suits, to match.
$6, $8, $10, $12, $13, $15, $18 and $20,
At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

New Sewing Machines.
$5, $6 50, $10, $15, $20. ALL KINDS.
$25, $30, $35, $50, $65, $75, WARRANTED.
$85 and $100. AGENT WANTED.
EAGLE SEWING-MACHINE CO., No. 411 Broadway.

Kane's Improved Patent Kitchen Range and Heater Combined.—The most useful and economical Range ever introduced. It bakes equal to the brick oven, and also heats the room above. It is the most substantial range yet made, and warranted. Manufactory, No. 319 Bowery, opposite Bleecker-st. CHARLES KANE.

Elegant Boots and Gaiters.—WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st., invites attention to his superior assortment of fall styles. WATKINS' manufactures are unequaled in beauty and durability, and invariably give satisfaction to the purchaser. Ladies' and Children's shoes in every variety.

A New Sensation.—The commencement of a new Novel, by one of the leading novelists of the day, is announced to appear in the Brooklyn EAGLE, of Monday, Sept. 19. The EAGLE has already attained a large circulation, and this announcement will doubtless increase it still more.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.
Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Bartholf's
Celebrated Sewing Machines.—Family machines—Prices reduced from $80 to $50.
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Company,
No. 434 Broadway.

Maravilla Cures Baldness, Removes Dandruff, and prevents the hair from falling out. Sold by all druggists, and at the retail depôt, F. PITTS, No. 769 Broadway; BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row; CHARLES ERNEST & CO., No. 69 Maiden-lane.

Rupture Cured.—The "Riggs Truss," for utility, beauty, cleanliness, durability and economy, has no equal. It may be used in bathing, and cannot injure the cord nor enlarge the openings. No. 448 Broome-st., New-York.

Spring Beds.—$5 TO $6 FOR THE BEST Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Save 25 per Cent. on your Clothing.
Buy at the Mammoth Clothing Establishment of
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.,
Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Fall Styles of Hats and Caps—Every desirable pattern. First Premium awarded for Riding Hats and Children's Hats. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Equestrian Academy.—DISBROW'S, corner of 5th-av. and 39th-st., is now open daily. Evening class commences Oct. 1.

MARRIED.

SHERWOOD—DICKINSON.—In this City, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, on Thursday, Sept. 15, by the Rev. Dr. McClintock, B. F. SHERWOOD, of San Francisco, to ALMIRA THERESA, daughter of J. B. Dickinson, of this City.

EDDY—MEINELL.—At South Oyster Bay, on Thursday, Sept. 15, by the Rev. Mr. Stowell, Mr. CHARLES H. EDDY, of Adrian, Mich., to Miss FANNIE M. MEINELL, of the former place.

DIED.

WAITE.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Sept. 15, in the 36th year of her age, CATHERINE I., wife of John Waite, and daughter of Cornelius Westerfield, Esq.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 231 Bleecker-st. Her remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, Long Island.

POWELL.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 15, ARTHUR G., only son of Arthur G. and Sarah P. Powell, aged 1 year, 7 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Caroline L. Stokes, No. 63 West 25th-st., this day, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

THOMSON.—In this City, on Friday morning, Sept. 16, MARTHA GIBSON, daughter of John and Jane Eliza Thomson, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on (this day) Saturday, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from No. 233 West 22d-st.

SUTTON.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 16, JACOB M. SUTTON, aged 67 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 212 East 23d-st.

☞ Peekskill and Kingston papers please copy.

JONES—ADEE.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 15, by the Rev. J. Phillips, EDWARD F. JONES to MARGARETTA A. ADEE, all of this City.

SCHROEDER.—At Red Bank, N. J., on Friday, Sept. 16, RICHARD HATFIELD, infant son of Henry C. J. and Sarah L. Schroeder, aged 1 year, 6 months and 21 days.

ALLEN.—At Huntington, L. I., on Thursday, Sept. 15, at the residence of her son-in-law, Daniel P. Sammis, MARY, the beloved wife of Isaac Allen, aged 65 years and 19 days.

The friends and acquaintance of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from Willett-st. M. E. Church, on Sunday next, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislature, with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 495, Sept. 16, 1859.
33, 28, 11, 48, 60, 73, 61, 39, 52, 47, 69, 36, 66.
Class No. 496, Sept. 16, 1859.
71, 51, 24, 42, 20, 12, 21, 56, 18, 60, 14, 2.
GEORGIA LOTTERIES.
Class No. 493, Sept. 16, 1859.
25, 15, 72, 63, 78, 19, 3, 4, 39, 29, 69, 23, 11.
Class No. 494, Extra, Sept. 16, 1859.
47, 30, 65, 61, 23, 41, 57, 26, 59, 28, 34, 21.
N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

SILVER WARE.
GALE & WILLIS,
(LATE WM. GALE & SON,)
NO. 447 BROOME-ST.,
ONE DOOR WEST OF BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BRITISH STERLING SILVER WARE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MANUFACTURED BY OURSELVES ON THE PREMISES.
STRANGERS visiting the City are invited to call and examine our stock of STERLING SILVER WARE, which is large and well assorted, comprising articles for FAMILY USE, also for BRIDAL and HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
ALSO,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN PLATED WARE.
Established in 1821.

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY.
MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE
WAREROOMS,
Nos. 333 and 335 FOURTH-ST.,
(northwest corner of Broadway.)
JOHN MEEKS,
(Of the old firm of J. & J. W. Meeks,)
Invites the attention of furniture buyers to a large and elegant assortment of cabinet furniture, suitable for PARLORS, DINING-ROOMS, LIBRARIES, &c., Made from selected and well-seasoned wood, in the latest and most approved styles,
AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.
The well-known reputation of the late firm for making SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE will be fully sustained.

STRANGERS IN THE CITY
ARE INVITED
to examine our stock of
CHINA, GLASS, SILVERWARE,
BRONZES and FANCY GOODS,
including an elegant assortment of
DRESDEN CHINA,
from the Royal Manufactory at Dresden, (purchased at the late fair at Leipsic,) together with a large assortment of MIRRORS, GAS FIXTURES, and GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
488, 490 and 492 BROADWAY, CORNER BROOME-ST., N. Y.

PETER K. DEYO,
ADVERTISING AGENT,
OFFICE NO. 19 NASSAU BANK BUILDING.
Reference—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.
All desirous of advertising through his (Mr. Deyo's) agency, can do so with the *fullest confidence in all his representations.—N. Y. Express, March 4, 1859.*

GAS! GAS! GAS!
A splendid assortment of Gas Fixtures and French Bronzes for sale, at very low prices, at
STEPHEN PHILBIN'S WAREROOMS,
No. 707 Broadway,
Between Washington-place and 4th-st.
Stores, private dwellings and public buildings of any kind fitted up with gas-pipes in the most approved manner, and on reasonable terms.
Orders for Plumbing work promptly attended to as usual.

TO PRINTERS.
CORTELYOU'S NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE.
(Established 1823.)
No. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
The Subscriber will be happy to furnish purchasers of PRINTING MATERIALS with PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL TYPES, BORDERS, &c., made from a combination of all the hard metals so extensively puffed by Founders. Also, GERMANS, GREEKS, HEBREWS, and a new elegant font of AGATE MUSIC TYPE, from which the *Musical Review, Musical World, Sacred Musical Guest* and *Tablet* are now printed, with Presses and every article required for Printing, at the very lowest price, for cash or approved paper.
Old Type taken in exchange for new, at ten cents per pound.
Second-hand Presses and Materials, and a complete Stereotype Foundry, with two Shaving Machines, for sale, cheap.
☞ Printers of newspapers publishing this advertisement (including this note) three times before the 1st of January, 1860, and sending me one of the papers, will be paid for it in Printing Types, when they purchase four times the amount of their bill,
SEPT. 12. P. C. CORTELYOU.
☞ The Type on which this paper is printed is from the above foundry.

BALDWIN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.
Built by Wm. B. Astor, Esq., expressly for the Business.
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.
The largest assortment of fashionable Fall and Winter Clothing, of every variety taste and style ever offered, and will be sold less than at any other store in the City.
$40,000 saved yearly by being off Broadway.
The best artists that can be had in the world are employed in the custom and other departments of this establishment.
LADIES—Please call and examine the Children's Department.

SILVERWARE,
TEA SETS, DINNER SERVICES,
WAITERS, URNS,
KNIVES, SPOONS, FORKS, &c.,
Manufactured by
WM. FORBES, No. 273 Spring-st.,
Between Hudson and Varick.
Has been manufacturing solely
For one of the principal houses of this City
For the past 25 years.

JOY, COE & CO.,
ADVERTISING AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
Tribune Building, New-York.
Brown's Iron Building, Philadelphia.
Advertisements inserted in any paper of the United States, British Provinces, West Indies and Central America, at the publishers' lowest cash rates.
To merchants, manufacturers, and others, we respectfully tender our services as general agents of the newspaper Press.

A NEW BOOK ON THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES,
PUBLISHED THIS DAY BY D. APPLETON & Co.
PARTIES AND THEIR PRINCIPLES; A MANUAL OF POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE, EXHIBITING THE ORIGIN, GROWTH, AND CHARACTER OF NATIONAL PARTIES. WITH AN APPENDIX, CONTAINING VALUABLE AND GENERAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION. By ARTHUR HOLMES. 1 vol., 12mo. $1.
Taking hold at the very beginning of our existence as a people, this book follows down the course of our history, treating it with the especial view of tracing the party divisions which have from time to time grown up, and giving, with respect to these divisions of the past time, in addition to a historical digest, such general and particular information as never finds its way into national history; and, with respect to divisions of the present times, a clear, concise statement, very useful to those who do not follow up our party changes very closely, and valuable also as a record, and for future reference.
It contains a succinct exposition of all questions of National interest, past or present, with the views of eminent Statesmen, the action of Congress, and the bearing of those questions upon the country at large. While the work is condensed, it is at the same time clear in its delineation of the origin, growth, character, and condition of parties. Being strictly historical, it commends itself to men of all shades of politics as a work of reference, and as a safe guide to the intricacies of American politics and the past action of our Government.
The "old stager" will find in this book much to jog his memory very profitably—while to any one studying the national history, and to young men who look forward to the probability of entering public life, it is altogether indispensable.
JUST PUBLISHED:
BREAKFAST, DINNER AND TEA—VIEWED CLASSICALLY, POETICALLY AND PRACTICALLY; containing numerous curious Dishes and feasts of all times and countries, besides 300 modern Receipts. 1 vol., small 4to., gilt top, $1 50.
FIJI AND THE FIJIANS. By THOMAS WILLIAMS and JAMES CALVERT. Edited by GEORGE STRINGER ROWE. 1 vol., 8vo. Illustrated with Maps, Colored Engravings and Wood Cuts. Price $2 50.
HISTORY OF FRANCE, from the earliest times to 1848. By the Rev. JAMES WHITE. 1 large vol., 8vo. $2.
HISTORY OF HERODOTUS, a new English version, with Notes and Appendices. By RAWLINSON. Vol. I., large 8vo. Illustrated. $2 50.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE, *via* SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE, per United States steamer ARAGO, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 17th day of September, at 10½ o'clock A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

VERY POPULAR—SELLING QUICK.
A BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE
FOR THE HAIR,
FINELY PERFUMED
AND
VERY CHEAP.
A new preparation for the Hair, lately introduced in New-York, called
THE SHILLING
HAIR TONIC,
is well worthy of notice, as being both good and cheap. This article is intended to supply a demand long existing for a Hair Preparation which is reliable, and sold at a low price. Every one can buy this article. It retails for only 12 cents. Try it, and be convinced that it is fully equal to any 25-cent article in use, and much more expensively perfumed. In regard to its qualities as a Hair Tonic and Dressing, it takes rank with the most popular articles at double its price. It contains all the materials best adapted to the Hair, and in proper proportion. It cannot fail to give entire satisfaction.
Also—now ready,
The
SHILLING
BENZINE,
a new liquid for taking out
PAINT, VARNISH AND GREASY STAINS
from Silks or Woolens of all kinds, without injuring their color or texture, while leaving no unpleasant odor. It is used with the same success for
CLEANING GLOVES, without altering their color.
Also, for removing Grease Stains out of Paper of all kinds.
PROPERTIES OF THE BENZINE:
The Benzine is used for removing stains produced by greasy bodies, such as oil, butter, tallow, tar, wax, candles, fresh paint, and dirt upon furniture and clothes by rubbing of the hands and hair. It may be applied also upon all kinds of cloth, whatever may be the quality, without injuring the lustre of the colors—even the most delicate. Its smell, though not disagreeable, is rather sharp when first used, but it disappears rapidly without leaving any trace. It is unalterable, and may be kept for years without its properties being in the least altered. The Benzine is also used for cleaning gloves, without changing the color; for washing painter's brushes, (for this use it is superior to any essence;) for diluting oil colors and for taking out stains on paper. The Benzine is, perhaps, the only preparation used with success for removing greasy stains on engravings, drawings, plans, and all kinds of papers, and also on silk ribbons of all colors, which makes them look equal to new.
RETAIL PRICE ONLY 12 CENTS.
Wholesale only at No. 159 Water-st.
RETAIL AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

STOMACHIC ANTI-DYSPEPTIC TONIC
AND A DELICIOUS BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE,
For the nervous, weak invalid, with any ailment of the bowels, kidneys, liver, digestive or urinary organs. I can conscientiously offer Farquar's California Wine or Brandy, a pure juice of the grape, judiciously medicated with juniper, rhubarb and Peruvian bark. Sold in quart bottles at No. 10 Astor House, Nos. 417 and 862 Broadway, No. 158 Bowery, HAYES, Brooklyn. Dépôt, No. 6 Varick-st. The most delicate female can use this.

THE SKIN.—NO PART OF OUR PHYSICAL organization is more worthy of careful attention than the skin. Its delicate structure and mechanism render it sensitive to the slightest obstruction, whether arising from the inflammation consequent upon sunburn, or from the pores being partially closed by dust, or by the skin being cracked or dried by changing air and wind. BURNETT'S KALLISTON is prepared expressly to remove all these unpleasant conditions, and the result of its use is a perfectly healthy action, and a softness and loveliness of texture that health alone will induce. Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.
Sold by dealers generally, at 50 cents per bottle.

$500 WILL BE PAID IF DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT does not cure dysentery and croup quicker than any other known remedy. This celebrated medicine has been used successfully during twelve years. Call at the depot and see the certificates.
$1,000 will be paid if ever a false certificate has been used by Dr. TOBIAS. Chronic rheumatism cured by it when everything else has failed. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the druggists. Country Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY.—PAINT, grease spots, &c., removed instantly. Gloves, Silks, Ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE. Only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE,
East 13th-st.,
Between 3d and 4th avs.
FACULTY:
HORACE GREEN, M. D. LL. D., Emeritus Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Professor of Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.
EDWIN HAMILTON DAVIS, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.
J. M. CARNOCHAN, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Operations of Surgery, with Surgical Pathology.
EDMUND R. PEASLEE, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.
HENRY G. COX, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, and of Clinical Medicine.
AUSTIN FLINT, JR., M. D., Professor of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy.
JAMES BRYAN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
CARL T. MEIER, M. D., Professor of Surgical Anatomy and General Pathology.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Esq., Counselor at Law, Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.
M. BRADLEY, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
B. L. BUDD, M. D., Assistant Lecturer on Chemistry.
S. CAREY SELDEN, M. D., and S. ABRAHAMS, M. D., Prosectors to the Professor of Surgery.
C. F. O. LANDIN, Janitor.
THE PRELIMINARY COURSE.
The Fall Course of Lectures will commence on Sept. 20, 1859, and continue until Oct. 18, when the Winter Course begins. This Course will be entirely practical and clinical in its character. Lectures will be delivered daily at the College or at the Hospital, from 11 till 1 o'clock.

Dr. DOREMUS would respectfully announce that his LABORATORIES are now open for the practical instruction of students in Chemistry.
The TOXICOLOGICAL Course for students in Medicine, Pharmacy, or Law, will commence TUESDAY, Sept. 27, and continue for three weeks, and will consist of lectures on the *poisonous gases*, with illustrations and experiments on living animals—together with lectures on the *metallic and vegetable poisons*, and *practical instruction* in the Chemical Laboratory. During this course each student is provided with *reagents, test-tubes* and other necessary apparatus, and is expected by oft-repeated analyses to become thoroughly familiar with the processes for detecting poisons, not alone as they exist in nature and in combination with medicinal preparations, but also in *Organic* substances, such as the contents of the *Stomach*, and in the *tissues* of the body. With this view Poisoned Animals and cases from the Coroners will be submitted to them for examination.
The Laboratory will be open four hours each day, excepting Saturdays, when a general examination will be held for reviewing the labors of the week.
Apply No. 70 Union-place, or at the "New-York Medical College," No. 90 East 13th-st.

THE REASON WHY
The Peruvian Syrup or protected solution of Protoxide of Iron combined proves successful when other preparations of iron and all other remedies fail in cases of Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, Depression of Spirits, General Debility and all other diseases arising from impaired digestion and an impoverished state of the blood, is found in the following certificate of A. A. Hayes, M. D., Assayer to the State of Massachusetts:
DEAR SIR: It is well known that the medicinal effect of Protoxide of Iron is lost by even a brief exposure to air, and that to maintain a solution of Protoxide of Iron, without further oxidation, has been deemed impossible.
In the Peruvian Syrup, this desirable point is attained by combination in a way before unknown; and this solution may replace all the proto-carbonates, citrates, and tartrates of the Materia Medica.
A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
Assayer to State of Massachusetts.
BOSTON, April 10, 1857, No. 16 Boylston-st.
For facts, certificates, &c., and for valuable information as to the nature and uses of iron in the human organism, see pamphlet, had on application at our office, No. 663 Broadway. HARRIS & CO.

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD
To produce its equal. BURNTON'S QUICK RELIEF will immediately remove pains and aches, wherever located or by whatever cause may be. Send for a circular and see the positive evidence of well-known persons who have been immediately cured of rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c. Principal depôt No. 296 Bowery, No. 241 Hudson-st., and druggists.

PILES! PILES! PILES!
A permanent cure for life. The proprietor of DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal Piles. References given to the most respectable persons in this City who were cured by this medicine. Agent No. 158 Bowery, New-York.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES.
Do you want Whiskers

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE,
UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 34TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.

This institution, commenced in 1843, has occupied successively locations in Colonnade-row, Lafayette-place, Washington-square, and University-place.

The present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appointments—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and Works of Art, involved an investment of not less than *Eighty Thousand Dollars*.

In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the Institution, the celebrated mansion and grounds (six lots,) on the Fifth-av., corner of 34th-st., Murray-Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an *advanced course* in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.

At Union-square, special attention will be given to the other classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience, however, of those residing near either location, the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.

The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical, under the same supervision, and to a great extent conducted by the same teachers; so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same, and the Seniors at commencement will graduate together. Interesting Lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended.

The Autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union-square.

Applications for circulars, or for admission, may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed

GORHAM D. ABBOTT,
Spingler Institute, New-York.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York,
Offers Board and Tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Female.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS
Will reopen their
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 33 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.,
On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel. This school, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15. Mlle. Rostan is grateful for the encouragement given by her friends and patrons, which has enabled her to make valuable additions to library and important improvements in the accommodations for her pupils, and she hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care will find no effort is spared to give them a thorough finished education. The young ladies residing in the family shall enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st. Circulars sent if desired.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., will reopen on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims and practical life of the school may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE,L.I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage offered in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages, it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park, is perfectly secluded. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams', No. 383 Broadway.

CEDAR GLEN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Sing Sing, Westchester County, N. Y.—Mrs. and Miss VAN RENSELLAER will reopen their school on Tuesday, Sept. 28. References: The Right Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop of New-York, Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Sarah J. Hale and others For circulars, apply to Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 5, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity, where very rare educational advantages have. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. Clark, Austin & Smith, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. Crowen, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Green's, No. 698 Chestnut-st., No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR M.S.S. Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at Carter's bookstore, No. 530 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th Sept., at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place. Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of Sept., to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—SCHOOLS SUPPLIED with competent teachers. No charge to Public Schools. Parents can obtain circulars gratuitously. References—Dr. Lowell Mason, Faculty Amherst Col., Rev. D. C. Van Norman, *et al.* Wanted, two teachers of French (a lady and gent.) SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 246 Broadway.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies—No. 110 West 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Miss SANDHAM respectfully informs her friends and the public that the Fall term of her school will commence Sept. 20. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A first-class Boarding School for boys. The Fall session commences on the 29th of August. For circulars, address
C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE,
Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.—WM. H. LEGGETT will reopen his School on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; at Segee's, No. 826 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. will reopen Sept. 13.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys, No. 11 West 27th-st.—The twenty-sixth year begins Sept. 12. The number of scholars is limited to 50—five in each department. The course of instruction is systematic, thorough and efficient. Circulars at the bookstores or at No. 82 East 23d-st.

N. CALYO, ARTIST, HAS THE PLEASURE to announce to his pupils and the public, that he will resume his course of teaching, drawing and painting on the 15th inst., at his residence, No. 120 East 21st-st., New-York.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—LEXington-av., near 37th-st. Term commences Sept. 12. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms, from $40 to $25 per quarter.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Hackensack, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5. Terms exceedingly moderate. Superior advantages for obtaining a knowledge of Music.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. Sandford, Esq., No. 259 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. Fox, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

LYON & KARGE'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., an English, Classical, French and German School, reopens Sept. 12.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its fourteenth year on Monday, Sept. 5.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—ENtering its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments Sept. 12. For circulars call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

A SPANISH LADY DESIRES TO TEACH Spanish, either in private families or in schools. Apply for a week, at No. 50 Lexington-av., corner 25th-st., green door.

SIGNOR LUIGI DAMA HAVING RE-TURNED to town, will resume his singing lessons as usual. Call or address No. 47 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

MRS. DIETZ, NO. 32 EAST 20TH-ST., will reopen her French and English School for young ladies, Sept. 12. The adult classes will be continued.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 21st-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 15.

MISS COOPER WILL RESUME HER School for Young Ladies and Misses on Monday, Sept. 5, at No. 24 West 21st-st., near 5th-av.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL RECEIVE their class of pupils Sept 15, at No. 51 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av.

Mrs. WILLIAMS will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,
Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the present happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
THE REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.

Next session begins last Tuesday (27th) of September. This institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATION.

Refers to Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., and others. Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

MRS. MEARS-BURKHARDT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
NOS. 32 AND 30 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST.,
Below 5th-av., New-York.
REOPENS ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.

Mrs. MEARS-BURKHARDT will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 5.

Circulars may be obtained on application as above, as also at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and the music store of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,
No. 866 Broadway, RICHARD P. JENKS, Principal.

This School will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars, with reference and terms, may be had at the bookstore of Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or of Mauran & Philes, No. 55 Cedar-st.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

MADAME NAPOLEON'S
French and English Boarding and Day Schools for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars can be obtained at the institution, No. 184 Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,
No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, Tuesday, Sept. 13. For circulars address the Principal.

MURRAY HALL.
THE REV. J. J. ELMENDORF'S SCHOOL
for young ladies, No. 101 West 36th-st., New-York. Ninth session begins on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—THE NEXT term will commence on Monday, Oct. 3, under the instruction of the following Faculty:
Chancellor ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D.
Prof. THOMAS W. CLERKE, LL.D., J. S. C.
Prof. LEVI S. CHATFIELD, late Attorney-General of New-York.
Prof. PETER Y. CUTLER.
Prof. WILLIAM B. WELDWOOD.

The Faculty have in the Law Lecture-room at the University a valuable LAW LIBRARY, selected by Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq., presented to the University by John T. Johnston, Esq. Tuition $50 per term. The degree of Bachelor of Laws conferred on students qualified to practice as attorneys and counselors at the close of the second term. Application for admission may be made to either of the Faculty.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. 81 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies in the new and commodious establishment, No. 250 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 39th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use. Her school circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the book-stores of Messrs. Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, and Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for day scholars residing at a distance from the school.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A family boarding school under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton; location elevated and healthy, with 10 acres of well-shaded, ornamental grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms from $180 to $200 a year; Fall term reopens first Wednesday in September. For circulars, apply to Mr. Jas. Bates, American Exchange Bank Building, corner Broadway and Cedar-st.; Carter & Brothers, No. 530 Broadway; Jackson's Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway; or address the Principal.
ROBERT BOLTON.

FLUSHING SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Nine miles from New-York—communication almost hourly by steamboat and railroad. The Fall and Winter session commenced Sept. 5. Pupils received at any time and charged from entrance. Accommodations ample. Dormitories large; location especially desirable. For circulars apply by letter to L. K. ROBERTS, Principal, or to J. KIMBER, No. 86 William-st. References: Ellwood Walter, Meredith and G. S. Howland, Thos. W. Pearsall, W. F. Mott and Joseph Lawrence.

ELM-PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—An English, French, German, Classical and Mathematical Boarding School. Every personal comfort as well as every facility for a substantial and accomplished education is here furnished on moderate terms. A teacher provided for every nine pupils. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. Dr. RICHARDS & SONS, or Werner Bjerg, Esq. Information may be also obtained at the Law Office of R. A. Watkinson, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

ARMENIA SEMINARY.—ESTABLISHED 1835.—The Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School—male and female. Advantages—Healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in music and painting. Students received at any time. Board and common English, $38. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEORGE W. CENTER, Armenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—Boarding and Day School, No. 293 Clinton-st., opens on Wednesday, Sept. 14. A first-class school—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the institution. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 60 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 12. Two departments, each under the exclusive charge of one of the Principals.
JOHN ARRELL. JOHN GOSMAN.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE, one hour from the City of New-York. This institution commenced the 14th term on the 1st inst. Terms moderate. For circulars, address the Principal, R. LOCKWOOD.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on Monday, September 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Winter session of this boarding and day school will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars and other information, address Miss JANE R. BULKLEY, Principal.

THE MISSES MEEKER WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School at No. 32 West 40th-st., between 5th at 6th avs., on Tuesday, Sept. 13.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES PALACHE'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 183 West 28th-st., between 9th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

PROF. VILLEPLAIT WILL RESUME HIS instruction on MONDAY next. Apply at his schoolrooms, No. 1057 Broadway, between 12 and 3 o'clock.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AVENUE, cor. 58th-st.—Will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Rev. S. R. DAVIS, Principal. Residence, 163 Lex.-av.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER school for young ladies, at No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Thursday, Sept. 15.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on Thursday, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENG-LISH School, No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 19th-st.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

THE HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 292 Henry-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5.
J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on Thursday, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on Monday, Sept. 19.

MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN, NO. 1 45th-av., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

MISS CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 68 West 26th-st., will open on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at No. 762 Broadway.

MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1,076 Broadway, opens Sept. 12.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 218 4th-st., (corner of McDougal-st.,) on Washington-square,

MESSRS. CLARKE & FANNING, PRINCIPALS,
Opens its seventeenth scholastic year, Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is two hundred. The Principals are assisted in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., by TEN experienced Professors and Instructors.

Advanced students of the Classical Department are just entering on the study of the authors required for admission to the Freshmen and Sophomore classes of College, under the tuition of Prof. JOHN MCFARLANE, who has, during more than twenty years of devotion to Latin and Greek classics, prepared many New-York students for Columbia and other Colleges, among whom is Mr. Orlando H. Morris, of this City, for the Freshman Class of Columbia College; Mr. Bernard Pratte, son of the late Mayor of St. Louis, for the Freshman Class of Yale College; and Mr. Cornelius King, son of the President of Columbia College, for the Junior Class of that institution.

The advanced classes in French have been placed under the instruction of Prof. DE GROS, who is eminent for imparting a correct conversational use of the language.

The central location of this Institute renders it easy of access by railroad and stage from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, while pupils to it from Yonkers, Irvington, New-Rochelle and Jamaica, L. I., are of constant occurrence. Circulars of full particulars may be had at the Broadway Bookstores, Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., Rayner's, No. 76 Bowery, and at the School.

The smallest boys are under the special care of one of the Principals.

For the information of parents seeking a suitable place in this City for the instruction of their sons, and who are not acquainted with this Institution, a part of the names of its 175 well-known present patrons are given as APPROPRIATE REFERENCES, viz.:

Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D.	Mr. F. A. Gerhard.
Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, DD.	Mr. John Gray.
Rev. Charles Fletcher.	Mr. Christopher Gwyer.
Hon. Henry E. Davies.	Mr. James E. Hadden.
Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer.	Mr. James Hardley.
Hon. William Tucker.	Mr. E. O. Jenkins.
Julius Frankel, M. D.	Mr. F. H. Jenks.
A. N. Gunn, M. D.	Mr. George Jones.
Samuel A. Purdy, M. D.	Mr. Denis Julien.
Joseph Worster, M. D.	Mr. Whitten E. Kidd.
Mr. John H. Abeel.	Mr. Rufus S. King.
Mr. Thomas G. Arnold.	Mr. Jeremiah Lambert.
Mr. Robert Allan.	Mr. E. O. Lamson.
D. A. Baldwin, Esq.	E. W. Leggett, Esq.
Mr. Francis Ball.	Mr. Jno. W. Lewis.
Mr. John Castree.	Mr. Wm. N. McIntire.
Mr. A. M. Chase.	Lieut. Michler, U. S. N.
E. P. Clarke, Esq.	Mr. Willard C. Morse.
Mr. Mathias Clark.	Mr. Jas. Morehead.
Mr. R. Clearwater.	Mr. Philip J. Monroe.
Mr. Gershom Cohen.	Mr. Frederick G. Muller.
Mr. Edward Coles.	Mr. M. Nathan.
Mr. Jno. T. Conover.	Mr. Hymen Nelson.
Mr. John B. Cornell.	Mr. James H. Noe,
Mr. Charles L. Cornish.	Mr. C. L. Norton.
Mr. John M. Corwin.	Mr. Cor. M. Odell.
Mr. K. Couillard.	Mr. Isaac Odell.
Mr. Theodore Cozzens.	Mr. William Palen.
Mr. Robert Craighead.	Mr. Cortlandt Palmer.
Mr. Thomas Crane.	Mr. Theodore Payne.
Mr. William A. Cummings.	Mr. Samuel Perry.
Mr. Pearson S. Halstead.	Mr. Stephen Philbin.
Mr. Michael Hart.	Mr. Henry W. Poor.
Mrs. H. N. Hart.	Mr. Joseph D. Powers.
Mr. Geo. B. Hartson.	Mr. Henry R. Prall.
Mr. E. V. Haughwout.	Mr. James Price.
Mr. Albert Havemeyer.	Mr. David Quackenbush.
Mr. Henry Hebberd.	Mr. Josiah Richards.
Mr. N. D. Herder.	Mr. Philo Richardson.
Mr. G. Hessenberg.	Mr. J. P. Ringgold.
Mr. John B. Hillyer.	Mr. Martin H. Rose.
Mr. John Hofer.	Mr. H. W. Ryckman.
Mr. B. H. Howell.	Mr. A. H. Scudder.
Mr. James S. Hull.	Mr. Robert Sears.
Capt. Eli Hunt.	Mr. John R. Simon.
Mr. Theodore Hyatt.	Mr. George Smith.
Mr. E. Beadleston.	Mr. Andrew J. Smith.
Mr. S. M. Benard.	Mr. Daniel L. Starr.
Mrs. F. J. Beck.	Mr. Henry Stokes.
Park Benjamin, Esq.	Mr. Frederick L. Talcott.
Mr. Charles S. Benson.	Mr. G. R. Terrett.
Mr. C. A. Berrian.	Mr. Thomas J. Townsend.
Mr. John Besson.	Mr. John M. Tilford.
Mr. Charles Bliven.	Mr. Peter H. Titus.
Mr. Peter J. Bogert.	Mr. A. W. Turnbull, Jr.
Mr. George W. Brainerd.	Mr. H. M. Valentine.
Mr. Melancthon Burr.	Mr. J. Van Nostrand.
Mrs. George Russell.	Mr. Wm. F. Van Wagenen.
Mr. Henry Butler.	Mr. Charles L. Vose.
Mr. George Cameron.	Mr. Edwin Wayte.
Mr. M. R. Case.	Mr. Charles A. Whitney.
Mr. Claus Dalier.	Mr. J. T. Wilson.
Mr. Justus E. Earle.	Mr. Alanson Wallingford.
Mrs. Edward Earle.	Mr. Elias P. Winans.
Mr. James Elmore.	Mr. J. C. Withington.
Mr. John Foster.	Mr. John Woodhead.
Mr. Nathan W. Ladue.	&c., &c.
Mr. Jonathan O. Fowler.	

MADAME DON BERNARD,
NEE DE ROCHEFERMOY,
Respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that her
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 1 West 24th-st.,
Junction of Broadway and 5th-av., New-York,
REOPENED ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.
French is the language of the school.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The eighty-second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute, Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

MARSH'S COUNTING-ROOMS,
For Practice and Instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS,
No. 348 Broadway, Appletons' Building.

Circulars, with full particulars, on application.

MARSH'S COMPLETE WORKS, new and beautiful edition, printed in colors, for sale.

MADAME J. V. CAUCHOIS'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 279 West 22d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19. A punctual attendance of the pupils is requested. Mme. C. assures her patrons that the course of instruction adopted by her is the result of close observation. She will be aided by professors of acknowledged merit, and begs to refer to her previous efforts as an evidence of her success. A class in oil-painting and the new styles of Grecian art on Saturdays.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH WILL reopen her Young Ladies' School in Cornwall, N. Y., on Sept. 20. The location adds to the advantages of education the improvement of health—the vicinity being one recommended by physicians to persons affected with throat diseases.

Madame RUTTKAY would respectfully refer to the Editors of the *Times*, to N. P. Willis, Esq., and to Hiram Barney, Esq., Trinity Building.

CEDAR GLEN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, SING SING, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—Mrs. and Miss VAN RENSSELAER will reopen their School on Wednesday, Sept. 28. References: The Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop of New-York; Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer; Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Mrs. Lincoln Phelps and others. For circulars, apply to Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 348 Broadway.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LAS-SALLE'S French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, is reopened. To insure a thorough French education, new scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The majority of the boys belong to the best French families. English branches are taught by two English Professors. The Junior Department is under the maternal care of Mme. Lespinasse.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, Cherry Valley, New-York, C. G. HAZELTINE and J. A. FOWLER, Principals. Next session will open Nov. 3. One of the Principals will be in New-York through the month of October, and can be consulted at No. 74 East 16th-st., or No. 244 Pearl-st., where catalogues can be found.

BOOK-KEEPING, BUSINESS WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institution in New-York. New pupils will be received day or evening, and prepared practically for business. Two $10 desks for Book-keeping vacant. Private rooms, $15.

MISS BUNCE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG children and misses, No. 181 East 15th-st., (near Stuyvesant-square,) opened Monday, Sept. 12.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT WILL REOPEN her school, No. 273 10th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—NO. 335 Broadway, New-York. Teachers and Pupils introduced; Schools and Seminaries supplied; circulars and references sent to any part of the Union. Address RICE & ANDREWS, Principals.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

TWO YOUNG LADIES, SISTERS, JUST arrived from Europe, where they have held high positions as teachers, desire similar engagements, either as governesses in a private family, or teachers in a first-class seminary. Are fully competent to teach the German, French and Italian languages, and the rudiments of music. Are provided with the highest testimonials as to experience and ability. Address X. C., Letter Box No. 961 Post-office.

SIGNOR G. MAGRI—PROFESSOR OF THE Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, English and Latin languages, which he has taught for many years in London, desires to occupy a place as Professor of one or more of the above languages, in some college, university or other establishment, public or private, in this City or elsewhere in the country. The best references as to character and capacity will be given. Address No. 186 East 12th-st., near 1st-av., or No. 24 Cedar-st.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY EXPERIENCED IN teaching desires an engagement in a family resident in New-York, Brooklyn or Jersey City, to teach the English branches, music and French, for which her own board would be received as compensation, while she would pay a fair price for that of her two little girls, aged 8 and 6. Address, for three days, E. M., Box No. 891 Post-office, New-York.

GOVERNESS IN SPANISH FAMILY.—A Lady is desirous of securing a situation in the family of a Spanish gentleman, in City or country, to teach the English branches, or will give private instructions at the residence of Spanish ladies or gentlemen in the City. Address or apply to TEACHER, No. 88 Franklin-st., or No. 210 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD MANY YEARS' experience in the tuition and management of children, desires a situation as governess in a family; she is capable of taking the entire charge of motherless children, including their wardrobe, &c.; the very best reference given. Direct A. B., care of Messrs. Robins, Powell & Co., No. 12 Barclay-st.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING, and well versed in the advanced English branches, including the higher mathematics, also in Latin, wishes to be employed a few hours daily in a family; her board and traveling expenses, if any, will be received as compensation: the South or country preferred. Address ALPHA BETA, Williamsburgh Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY FULLY COMPETENT TO instruct in French, German, music and the ordinary branches of education, is desirous of meeting with an engagement, her present one terminating shortly; parties requiring the services of an accomplished gouvernante are requested to address J. W., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

MRS. E. B. RICHARDS IS PREPARED to receive young ladies who wish to pass the Winter in New-York for the purpose of private study, or attendance on concerts and lectures, without being subjected to the strict regulations of a boarding-school. Address Mrs. E. B. RICHARDS, No. 79 East 27th-st., New-York. References exchanged.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WISHES to reside with a family in New-York. She is willing to give two hours' careful instruction daily in French, music and drawing, as an equivalent. A clergyman's family preferred, but another would suit. Address L., Box No. 2,277 Post-office, New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS, WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re-engagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL New-Brighton, Staten Island.

GOVERNESS OR TEACHER.—A YOUNG Lady with several years experience in teaching, and fully competent to teach all the English branches, Music and French, desires a situation in a private family or school; best of references given and required. Address Box No. 6, Somerville, N. J.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING the English branches, French, Spanish, (which languages she speaks fluently,) Italian, and Music, would wish to obtain a situation as governess in a family. No objection to the South. Address Box No. 3,391 Post-office.

TEACHERS.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITuation in a school or private family to teach children the English branches and rudiments of French. Salary no object. Best of references given and required. Address M. A. L., Brooklyn Post-office.

GOVERNESS WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, near New-York City, to teach two children; must be proficient in instrumental music. Address S. E., with terms and references, for three days, Box No. 119 *Times* Office. An Episcopalian preferred.

TEACHERS.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching English, French, Latin, music and drawing, wishes to engage in a school or family; no objection to the country. References exchanged, &c. Address K., Box No. 1,621 Post-office.

PIANO MUSIC TEACHER WANTED.—A gentleman residing in Lexington-av. would give a lady a home as an equivalent for her instructing his wife and daughter, 9 years old, on the piano; best of references required. Address Box No. 3,412 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION in this City or Brooklyn, as governess in a private family, or in a store; she can speak several languages and teach music. For further particulars, call at No. 25 2d-av.

A THEOLOGICAL STUDENT—GRADUATE of an Eastern College, desires an engagement to teach a few hours a day either in a school or private family in the City. Address TEACHER, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

**A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO O

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
The great American Remedy
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,
Unquestionably
THE BEST, SAFEST AND PUREST
TONIC AND ALTERATIVE EVER PREPARED.
It is recommended by leading medical authorities, and highly approved by all who have tried it. *Delicate ladies find it a perfect restorative*; and persons who lead a sedentary life will find their nervous and general system strengthened and improved by its use.
Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.

SULPHUR BATHS,
Established by LOUIS J. TIMOLAT, in 1820,
For the Cure of Rheumatism, Eruptions of the Skin, Mercurial Diseases, &c., &c.,
No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st.

HEREDITARY DISEASE, RESULTING from the early indiscretions of youth, and the deteriorating effect of the mineral agents frequently employed, can both be expelled from the system by the use of "TRIESEMAR." Elaborately explained in "Human Frailty," a book sold sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Pupil of RICORD, of Paris, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.
Dr. HAMMOND has recently published a new and really important Work on the cure of LOCAL DEBILITY (Spermatorrhœa) and its results, including all Nervous Affections, by an entirely new, original and successful method. Price $1, United States postage included.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.
Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats, also, in full, of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the author, as above; also, by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold, also, by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Thursday, till 9 P. M.
We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Herald, Sunday Mercury, Journal of Commerce, Express, Tribune, Sun, Evening Telegraph, Pampre City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PER-FORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre. Arranged so that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Consultations gratis.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THE great regulator of the nervous system; gives cheerfulness to the desponding mind, relieves pain, restores refreshing sleep, and invigorates without reaction. Wholesale of F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st. Retail of druggists generally, and of the proprietor, Dr. J. T. STRATTON, No. 11 4th-av., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHY-SICIAN and midwife. Ladies who desire board and attendance during their confinement can be accommodated. Those who wish to have their infants adopted will find an opportunity to do so at No. 34 Lispenard-st., private lying-in hospital.

PILES—PILES—PILES.—A ONE DOLLAR bottle will cure in every instance or the money will be returned. Call or address No. 155 Greene-st., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEAR-ANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

TEETH INSERTED ON GOLD-PLATING and silver in the most perfect manner, and at very reduced prices. TRACY & CO.'S New-York Dental Establishment, No. 375 Broadway. All dental operations performed in the most skillful manner.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK TYLER, GEORGE F. TYLER, C. NICHOLS BEACH and WILLIAM E. STONE against JOHN JOHNSTON.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and serve a copy of your answer on us at our office, No. 7 Nassau-st., (Continental Bank Building,) in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and forty-one dollars, with interest from Jan. 27, 1859, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 25, 1859.
SPEIR & NASH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the 11th day of August, 1859. SPEIR & NASH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
au13-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MOSES H. CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the store of Messrs. Draper, Clark & Co., No. 22 Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 16, 1859.
ARETHUSA E. CLARK, Executrix, &c.
s17-law6mS* ELIJAH F. CLARK, Executor, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE CAMPBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at No. 65 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before Sept. 4, 1859.—Dated March 4, 1859.
mh13-law6mS* HARRISON PRICE, Administrator.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of GOLL, ADDISON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. E. Goll retires. Samuel D. Addison and Joseph Addison are charged with the settlement of the business.
J. E. GOLL,
SAMUEL D. ADDISON,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1859. JOSEPH ADDISON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of ADDISON BROTHERS, and will continue the importing of cloths, cassimeres and vestings as heretofore, at No. 110 Duane-st.
SAMUEL D. ADDISON,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1859. JOSEPH ADDISON.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of DRIGGS, PARMELEE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the parties, and that the business of the said firm will be closed up by LEWIS C. PARMELEE, who is duly authorized to close and settle the same.
SPENCER B. DRIGGS,
September 15, 1859. SPENCER T. PARMELEE.

STEAMBOATS

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, Capt. LONGSTREET, and SYLVAN SHORE, Capt. MOODY.
LEAVE

HARLEM.		PECK-SLIP.	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7 A. M.	3 P. M.	8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 8 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH,
HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
We'day. Sept. 7, 11	A. M.	Wed'ay. Sept. 7, 3	P. M.
Thurs. Sept. 8, 12	M.	Th'day. Sept. 8, 4	P. M.
Friday. Sept. 9, 12:30	P. M.	Friday. Sept. 9, 4:30	P. M.
Saturd. Sept. 10, 1:30	P. M.	Sat'day. Sept. 10, 5	P. M.
Sunday. Sept. 11, 7	A. M.	Sunday. Sept. 11, 3	P. M.
Mond'y. Sept. 12, 7:30	A. M.	Mo'day. Sept. 12, 2:30	P. M.
Tuesd'y Sept. 13, 8	A. M.	Tu'day. Sept. 13, 3:30	P. M.
We'day. Sept. 14, 8	A. M.	Wed'ay. Sept. 14, 3:30	P. M.
Th'day. Sept. 15, 8	A. M.	Th'day. Sept. 15, 4	P. M.
Friday. Sept. 16, 9	A. M.	Friday. Sept. 16, 4:30	P. M.
Sat'day. Sept. 17, 10:30	A. M.	Mo'day. Sept. 19, 7	A. M.
Tuesd'y Sept. 20, 9	A. M.	Tu'day. Sept. 20, 1	P. M.
Wed'ay. Sept. 21, 10:30	A. M.	Wed'ay. Sept. 21, 2:30	P. M.
Th'day. Sept. 22, 11	A. M.	Th'day. Sept. 22, 3	P. M.
Friday. Sept. 23, 12	M.	Friday. Sept. 23, 4	P. M.
Sat'day Sept. 24, 3	P. M.	Mo'day. Sept. 26, 7	P. M.
Tues'y. Sept. 27, 8	A. M.	Tu'day. Sept. 27, 3:30	P. M.
Wed'dy. Sept. 28, 8:30	A. M.	Wed'ay. Sept. 28, 3:30	P. M.
Th'day. Sept. 29, 8:30	A. M.	Th'day. Sept. 29, 4	P. M.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

FOR SHREWSBURY.—THE STEAMER ALICE PRICE will take the place of the steamer LONG BRANCH on SUNDAY MORNING next, the 18th inst., leaving the foot of Robinson-st. at 7 A. M., and Red Bank at 12 M.
The LAURA will connect with the ALICE PRICE, and convey passengers to and from Pleasure Bay and Branch Port.

OPPOSITION TO NEWARK—FARE REDUCED TO FIVE CENTS ONLY.—The new and splendid steamer JOSEPHINE will leave foot of Barclay-st., New-York City, on SUNDAY, Sept. 18, at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Leave Newark, foot of Market-st., at 8 A. M., 2 P. M., and also at 7 P. M., landing at the Battery, New-York City.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—REduced rates of passage; Cabin, $2; Deck, $1; no charge for Berths. The steamer GOVERNOR, F. B. FRENCH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply at No. 25 Coenties-slip, or on board.

NOTICE.—SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh. Fare 50 cents; 75 cents to go and return. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot Jay-st., touching at Christopher, every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing-Sing, and Haverstraw.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 18—THE ONLY REGULAR Sunday boat for Glencove, New-Rochelle, City Island and Whitestone. The steamer GEORGE LAW will leave Peck-slip at 7½ A. M.; Broome-st. at 7¾; 10th-st. at 8; 26th-st. at 8¼; 33d-st. at 8½. This boat goes rain or shine.

IF YOU WISH TO ENJOY A MOST DE-lightful excursion trip, and take a view of the beautiful scenery on the East River, the public Islands, with the improvements, Hell Gate, &c., take the fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN. See advertisement.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip 9½ A. M.; 1¼, 5 P. M. Leaves Flushing at 7½, 11½ A. M.; 3 P. M. Low fare, 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven trains.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.; Williams' Bridge 11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains.
8:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8:30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above Trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.
O. CHARLICK, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM SEPT. 5, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKlyn for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer Park at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c., leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. (Sunday excepted) at 8½ A. M., and 3½ and 5½ P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6 and 7½ A. M., and 3¼ P. M.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived by the undersigned School Officers of the 17th Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock M., for stoves and other apparatus, necessary for heating and ventilating the new building for Ward School No. 19, in 14th-st., in said Ward, according to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WM. HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
JOHN J. DYMOND,
FRANCIS DUNCAN,
JAS. CUSHING, Jr.,
} Building Committee.

PEW IN THE NEW BRICK CHURCH FOR SALE. One of the best in the Church. Price $2,000 cash. Address Box No. 665 Post-office, New-York.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE BALTIC,
4,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on THE 5TH OCTOBER, AT 2 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, F. R. BABY, Commander.

THE ATLANTIC
will follow on the 20th October.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For Cabin passage or freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., front room, 2d story.
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES NAIL STEAMER ARAGO.
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers, on SATURDAY, September 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For Freight or Passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$116
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 14.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—TRI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin Passage.....$15 | Deck Passage.....$6
The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 17, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala.	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The NASHVILLE, Capt. L. M. MURRAY, succeeds TUESDAY, Sept. 20.
The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.
The JAMES ADGER, Capt. R. ADAMS, on SATURDAY, Sept. 24.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, on SATURDAY, Sept. 17, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations. $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, *via* SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 17, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $28; Albany, Ga., $28; New-York to Columbia, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 22, at 4 o'clock P. M. Cabin Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35, Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Measurement goods 10 cents per foot; other goods in proportion. No commission charged for forwarding goods consigned to Agent Georgia Central Railroad Company. No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. CROCKER, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.—THE BRITISH AND North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above port, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, after the arrival of the steamship PERSIA, which left Liverpool 5th inst., (about 15th September.)
Passage Money, $45.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR HAVANA.—STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, authorized to carry the United States mail, to sail every 20 days from each port. This ship will be thoroughly refitted, and commence her regular Fall trips on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

FURNITURE.

TO SOUTHERN DEALERS.
IRON BEDSTEADS,
IRON CRIBS,
IRON HAT-STANDS,
IRON CHAIRS AND SETTEES,
Tables, Umbrella Stands, Store Stools,
Piano Stools, Fire Stands and Irons,
Brackets, and every other article of
BRONZED IRON FURNITURE,
can be had at a great reduction from Broadway prices, of the Manufacturer,
JAMES SCOTT,
Corner Canal and Centre sts.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

SCHOOL FURNITURE,
Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.
Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, campstools, blackboard of slate, of any dimensions; revolving or stationery crayons, white and colored. Also, Office and Bank desks and bookcases of every description made to order by
ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FUR-niture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TA-BLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS,
For sale only by the patentee and manufacturers,
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE.—W. J. SHARP would invite the public to examine his celebrated tables, with his new improved cushions, superior to any now in use. Also six second-hand tables for sale and two to let, at his manufactory, No. 148 Fulton-st.

BILLIARDS.—GRIFFITH'S IMPROVED CUSHIoned Tables can only be bought at his factory. Second-hand tables for sale cheap. Call and examine. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

AMUS

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A DEAF MUTE KILLED ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—One of the pupils in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, named ANDREW J. STONE, was so seriously injured on Thursday morning from being struck by the cow-catcher of a locomotive on the Hudson River Railroad, that he died in a few hours after at the New-York Hospital, whither he had been conveyed immediately after the accident. An inquest was held yesterday. The evidence showed that deceased was walking on the track. The engineer of an approaching train observed him and sounded the alarm whistle. Of this the man took no notice. The engineer at once concluded that he was deaf or crazy and gave the signal for applying the brakes. This was done—too late, however. Before the train could be stopped the cow-catcher caught poor STONE and hurled him some distance, inflicting fatal injuries. Mr. PEET, the Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, identified the body, and stated that deceased was returning to the Institution from the residence of his parents, at the time of the accident. He also said that a rule of the Asylum expressly prohibits pupils walking on the railroad track. Deceased was a native of this State and 18 years of age. A verdict was rendered of "Death from injuries received by being run over by a train of cars on the Hudson River Railroad."

SYMPATHY FOR THE LONDON MECHANICS ON STRIKE.—The late meeting in this City of Stone-cutters, at which a series of resolutions, expressive of their sympathy with the artisans now on a strike in London, was submitted and approved, was not so much a meeting of the Stone-cutters' Society as of the members of the trade individually. At that meeting a handsome sum was raised by way of substantial recognition of the propriety of the London movement. Mr. JOHN ARMSTRONG, the Secretary of the Stone-cutters' Society here, reported last night, at a private meeting of the trade, that he had forwarded a letter to the Secretary of the Committee, under whose directions the London strike has been conducted, informing him of the fact that a certain sum had been contributed to promote the purposes of the strike, and asking him whether the proposed donation would be acceptable. It is possible that another meeting, specially convened here, will be held in regard to the matter in question. A deputation of members from the Masons' Society was present last night at Montgomery Hall, and conferred with the Stone-cutters' Committee previously appointed in regard to the best mode of testifying their sympathy with their fellow-laborers in London.

FOUND DEAD IN A CELLAR.—About 2½ o'clock yesterday morning Officer HINCHMAN, of the Fifteenth Ward, discovered, two men lying, as if asleep, in a cellar on the corner of Broadway and Thirteenth-street. Upon examination one was found to be a corpse. The dead body was conveyed to the Station-house, and the living man was taken into custody, to await Coroner O'KEEFE'S investigation, which took place yesterday afternoon. The prisoner testified that his name was PATRICK CLANCY. He and deceased had been drinking together since about 9 o'clock in the evening. Both were much intoxicated, and in passing the cellar in Thirteenth-street, they fell in. Dr. CHAS. A. GALLAGHER made a *post-mortem* examination of the body. He found a rupture of the left kidney, and gave his opinion that death was caused by internal hemorrhage. There were no external marks of violence. A verdict was rendered of "death from injuries received by falling into an excavation, corner of Broadway and Thirteenth-street." The name of deceased is supposed to be PATRICK SWEENEY. He was an Irishman, about 35 years of age. CLANCY was discharged from custody.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Police Commissioners met in secret session at the Police headquarters at 2 P. M., yesterday. The resignations of the following patrolmen were presented and accepted: E. H. WILDEY, of the Second Precinct, (steamboat squad;) JAMES DAVIN, of the Fourteenth Precinct; AUGUSTUS WILKENBERG, of the Twenty-fourth Precinct; ANDREW BLACK, of the Twenty-first Precinct, and CORNELIUS COON, of the Eleventh Precinct. Sergeant WM. JAMISON, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, who was appointed a Sergeant at the last previous meeting of the Board, was appointed an Inspector of Police. He will be assigned to his Precinct by the General Superintendent. DANIEL D. HASBROUCK, first deputy clerk at headquarters, was dismissed from the Department for attending the Republican Convention at Syracuse, and taking part in its proceedings as a delegate, in contravention of Rule 37. The Board adjourned to Friday next.

BURNING FLUID ACCIDENT.—A young German girl named CATHARINE STRINGER, residing at No. 239 Third-street, was injured on Wednesday evening in attempting to fill a lighted fluid lamp, which exploded in her hand. Her clothing took fire and she screamed for assistance. Officer ALBIN, of the Eleventh Precinct, responded to her cries, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames, not, however, until the poor girl was badly burned. A physician was called in, and he pronounced her injuries to be not dangerous in character.

MISSING.—A Frenchman, living in Hoboken, named JULES MENIER, a cook by occupation, left his home on Saturday for the purpose of collecting some money in this City. When he was last seen he had $300 in his possession. It is supposed that he either fell overboard or was waylaid, robbed and murdered. Information concerning him will be thankfully received by the Hoboken authorities.

THE INJURED CAPTAIN OF THE STEAM-TUG.—The captain of the steam-tug *Moses Taylor*, who was set upon and beaten by ruffians, who were on the boat at the time she was putting the passengers on board the Galway steamer on Thursday, was obliged to remain with his boat at Fort Hamilton during the night. Yesterday, however, he was sufficiently recovered from his wounds as to partially resume his duties.

KILLED BY A FALL.—An inquest was held at No. 104 Pitt-street, on the body of HIERONYMUS RAUB, a man 46 years of age, who accidentally fell down a flight of stairs on Wednesday evening, and sustained injuries to his head. He died from their effects on Thursday morning. A verdict of death from concussion of the brain was rendered.

Police Reports.

MORE ABOUT THE SWINDLED FRENCHMAN—ONE OF THE NOTORIOUS ENRIGHTS IN PRISON.—The case of the Frenchman, Lorenzo Monteverd, whose strange and unfortunate adventures in the First Ward were published in the TIMES of yesterday, was further and formally examined into yesterday afternoon at the City Hall Police Court. Monteverd, recovered from his fright of the previous day, circumstantially detailed all the incidents that had transpired at the Hotel Francais in Cedar-street. It appeared from his statement, made on oath, that the money claimed by the landlord was taken from him by force. One of the proprietors of the place, James Enright, seized him, and declared that he should not leave the house until the sum demanded was forthcoming. Two policemen, to whom Monteverd called for protection, advised him to pay the money claimed as due, which, through bodily fear, he finally did, after which the same policemen brought him before a magistrate and accused him of being insane. Upon this statement warrants for the arrest of Enright and Bon were issued for robbery in the second degree. Enright was quickly arrested, and during the preliminary examination conducted himself so indecorously as to call forth frequent reproof. He insisted on interrupting the proceedings by loud talk, and declarations that he knew his rights. He was finally told that unless he behaved himself he would be locked up in an adjoining cell. "You cannot keep me there long, anyhow," replied Enright. It was at length found necessary to remove him from Court, and he was soon under lock and key in the basement of the City Hall. Not long afterwards he was brought before Alderman BOGART, to make formal plea to the charge preferred. He was more meek in demeanor, but being unable to make a satisfactory explanation, or furnish bail, he was hurried away to the Tombs, to the utter astonishment of a number of his own fraternity, to whom such things were entirely new. Bon has not been arrested.

A HACKDRIVER CHARGED WITH COUNTERFEITING.—A young man, 19 years of age, named George W. Hoffman, a hackdriver employed at the livery stable in Sixth-street, near First-avenue, was arrested yesterday, on a charge of attempting to pass a well-executed counterfeit $50 bill on the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, New-York, upon Mr. George Peyton, keeper of an exchange office in the Pacific Bank Building, Broadway. The broker's practiced eye at once detected that the note was a photograph copy of a genuine bill, and so he detained Hoffman until Sergeant Lefferts, of the Detective Police, for whom he immediately sent, arrived. The young man was taken into custody, and upon searching him at headquarters, several counterfeit bills on different banks, ranging from $1 to $10, were found in his pockets, but not one cent of good money. He was locked up, and will be examined to-day on the charge.

SAID TO HAVE BEEN SWINDLED BY HIS FRIENDS.—A complaint was yesterday made by John Fyfe, of No. 43 Wooster-street, before Justice OSBORN, against a lawyer named Wm. Y. Newland, and a farmer in Sullivan County named Timothy P. Burger, who are charged with false pretences. The complainant alleges that the defendants, a short time since, got him intoxicated and took care to keep him in that condition for some days. During that time they induced him to sign an agreement to purchase some land in the town of Liberty, Sullivan County, of which Newland represented himself to be the owner. Fyfe also swears that while still in his drunken state the defendants caused him to draw a check for $300, on the People's Bank, of this City, upon which they drew the money. The accused were arrested by Officer Gilgan, of the Sixth Ward, and taken before the magistrate, who held them for examination. They deny the chief allegations of the complaint.

THE CHARGE OF LARCENY AGAINST A POLICEMAN.—The case of John Eadie, late of the Broadway Police Squad, who was accused a short time since of stealing a watch from Mr. Ferdinand Fulien, of No. 66 Cannon-street, was heard Thursday before Judges BROWNELL and QUACKENBUSH, and he was honorably discharged.

A NOVELTY IN FASHION.—Among the novelties recently introduced in ladies' apparel, is a new article of suspenders. They bear resemblance to those worn by gentlemen, except that they are made of delicate, white elastic fabric, with frilled edge, about one inch wide, and are attached to the skirt by buttons in like manner. We doubt not this invention will be generally adopted, with a view to relieve the waist of the unlimited burden which such habiliments necessarily produce. Reason and experience teach us that the old and absurd method, while followed, impairs the health, impedes locomotion, and tends to ill health.—*New-York Express.*

ANOTHER RIOT AT THE BERGEN TUNNEL.

The Erie Railroad Blockaded by the Laborers.

Stopping the Trains—Delay of the Mails—The Military Awaiting Orders.

The workmen employed on the Bergen Tunnel struck for their one month's back wages yesterday morning, and informed the contractor, Mr. LYMAN, that they would work no longer until the same was paid. Mr. L., seeing there was trouble ahead, told the men that they were short of money at the present time, but that they should have their money the first of next month. This it appears satisfied a portion of the men, who were willing to resume work, but were prevented from so doing by the others, who declared they should not. Some dissatisfaction arose, and finally the workmen came to the conclusion that unless their wages were paid they would blockade the road at the junction of the Northern Railroad, which branches off from the Erie Road, just back of Bergen Hill. The contractors remonstrated for some time with the men, but were unable to accomplish any good. Finally, at 11 o'clock, the workmen, to the number of two hundred, proceeded in squads from the contractors' office to the Erie Road, and taking the dirt-cars used in carrying the dirt and stones from the tunnel, switched them on to the main track, thereby blockading the road. The 12 o'clock way-train from Paterson, N. J., was unable to pass, and all sorts of threats were made by the workmen to the conductor and engineer. The train was compelled to go back to Paterson. The Cincinnati Express, due in this city at 2 o'clock, was also compelled to put back to Paterson. The various trains due West proceeded as far as the Slaughterhouse, and could get no further. Attempts were made to remove the cars, and the crowd of workmen bid defiance to those who had charge of the train. The trains were finally compelled to return to Jersey City. The superintendent of this division, Mr. W. TAYLOR, proceeded to the scene as early as 12 o'clock, but could not accomplish anything. Telegraphic dispatches were sent to the officers of the road, stating the facts, and up to 7 o'clock, none of them had made their appearance on the ground. Gentlemen doing business in this City, and residing along the line of the New-York and Erie Road, collected together in groups about the Jersey City dépôt towards evening, discussing the probability of getting home, &c. All kinds of epithets were used against the workmen, and many there were who offered their services to go up and remove the obstruction. Their services, it appears, were not accepted. During the afternoon, word was sent to the Mayor of Hudson City for aid, and he gave orders to the military to turn out. But up to 10 o'clock they had not made their appearance. The Mayor himself appeared on the ground, and told the workmen they were violating the law, but they would not be influenced by anything he said. Word was then sent to Mayor GREGORY, of Jersey City, and that gentleman did all he possibly could to restore order, but failed. The workmen ran to and fro, swearing they would not remove the cars until they received their wages. The Superintendent, seeing it was impossible to compromise the matter, sent word to Gen. HATFIELD, of the Hudson County militia, to send several companies to remove the obstruction on the road.

At 7½ o'clock the crowd increased to all of four hundred, and, notwithstanding the rain, they remained on the ground, shouting like a party of madmen. At 8 o'clock the crowd heard that the military were coming, and they immediately supplied themselves with stones and clubs, determined to resist any attempt that might be made by the military. Word was sent by Col. GREGORY, of the Second Regiment, to the Superintendent, that they were in readiness and awaiting the orders of Sheriff BEATTY, who, it appears, could not be found. Messengers were sent every hour to that gentleman's residence in Bergen, but he was not there. The Colonel further remarked that he would not leave the armory until orders were received from the Sheriff. Thus matters remained, and a great many of the passengers came back to this City, while others took up their quarters inside of the cars at the dépôt, expecting that the difficulties would be put to rights by 12 o'clock. At 10 o'clock there was no probability of the obstruction being removed. The crowd still remained, and are apparently bent upon remaining all night. The United States mail was waiting at the Erie Railroad dépôt, as well as several way trains. The military were still in readiness, waiting the orders of the Sheriff.

Up to 11 P. M., after diligent search, Sheriff BEATTY could not be found. A portion of the crowd still remained on the ground, and were bent upon stopping all night. The mail train due in this city at 7:42, and the New-York Express, due at 9:10, were ordered by the Division Superintendent to stop at Sufferns, and proceed to Piermont. This will enable the passengers to arrive in this City sometime during the morning. At 10¾ o'clock the military were dismissed from further service. They will in all probability be recalled this morning.

CITY POLITICS.

Regular Meeting of the Whig General Committee.

Resolution to Appoint a State Central Committee—Letter from Hon. Edward Bates.

The regular meeting of the Whig General Committee was held last evening at THORP'S, corner of Broadway and Eighth-street, HIRAM KETCHAM, Esq., in the Chair. There was but a slim attendance of delegates from the various Wards. After some preliminary business, Mr. J. DEPEYSTER OGDEN offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The members of this Committee, and those voters whom they represent, have never attached themselves permanently either to the Democratic, the Republican or the American Party, but have ever supported the principles of the Whig Party, so far as they were adapted to the existing condition of the country, when the champions of the Whig Party were HENRY CLAY and DANIEL WEBSTER; and

Whereas, It may become expedient for the Committee to act, if not in reference to our State election in November next, at least in view of the Presidential election of the coming year. Therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of thirteen be organized, with power to add to their number, to carry out the views, and, if possible, give practical effect to the sentiments and principles contained in the following letter from the Hon. EDWARD BATES, of Missouri, to the Convention of the Opposition, held at Memphis, Tenn., and of which letter this Committee entirely approves.

MR. BATES' LETTER.

Mr. OGDEN read Mr. BATES' letter, as follows:

"It pleased me very much, gentlemen, to find that you designate the band of patriots who have lately done the good work in Tennessee, as the *Opposition Party*. The name implies that the party is made up of the good men of all parties—Democrats, Whigs, Americans, Republicans—all who can no longer brook the wild extravagance and wanton disregard of principle in an Administration and a party which, emboldened by former unmerited success, vainly imagine that they 'can afford to disregard the censures of the world,' and to despise the judgment of history. The party in office (I will not say in power) is of itself a weak and helpless minority. It has no chance of renewed success, but the hope (I trust a fallacious hope) that *we* will be so unwise and unpatriotic as to waste our strength in party bickerings about old party names and subordinate questions of policy and convenience, and to split up our resistance into sections, as if for the very purpose of aiding our inferior enemy to beat us all in detail. If we be so unwise as that—if we allow the adversary to form the plan of our campaign, to marshall our troops, to tell us when to march, where to camp, and how to fight, of course we shall get what we earn and deserve—defeat.

And we shall add to the humiliation of defeat the sting of shame in the consciousness that we had in our hand the means of victory, and the assurances of the peace and prosperity of the nation, but actually threw them away. Your recent victory, (in Tennessee,) and similar successes in the Southern and Western States, emboldens me to hope for the like result all over the Union. The spirit of conservative patriotism is aroused throughout the nation by the dangerous misgovernment and bold violations of the last few years, and in view of the great national interests now in peril, a better feeling, a feeling of harmony and mutual confidence, of kind forbearance on minor points, of generous concession in favor of peace and unity, is visibly increasing in all the elements of the Opposition. Those who foster and advance that good feeling and ripen it into a cordial union will be great public benefactors. Such union alone will constitute the victory without the necessity for another blow, for the Democracy, as now enervated and demoralized, will be no match for the united Opposition. And such a victory! in which all, even the vanquished will have cause to rejoice, because it will restore peace and harmony to the excited sections, law and order to the disturbed territories, moderation and justice to the Government, and prosperity and honor to the nation."

EDWARD BATES."

Mr. OGDEN warmly supported the resolution and the sentiments of Mr. BATES' letter, arguing that the consequence of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was, in effect, the only question before the people, and that the candidate for the Presidency, whom all parties opposed to the present Administration could support, not sectional and of no formal party, would be the most eligible for the Whig Party to support.

Gen. TALLMADGE objected to the immediate appointment of the Committee, inasmuch as the Presidential election would not take place for more than a year.

An amendment was offered to the effect that the Committee should be the State Central Committee, and with this amendment, the resolution was adopted. The meeting adjourned to the first Monday in October.

National American Union Club.

The fourth annual election of officers of this Club was held last evening at Convention Hall. About three hundred persons attended. Mr. FORBES occupied the Chair, and Mr. PHILLIPS was appointed Secretary. JOHN THOMAS PHILLIPS was elected President for the ensuing year by 217 majority. JAMES S. TURNER was elected Treasurer, and JARED A. TIMSON, Secretary.

After considerable debate the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Club approve of the course of the Utica Convention in taking candidates from the nominations already made by the Republican and Democratic Parties.

A resolution of thanks was passed to the Hon. CHARLES T. MILLS, the former President of the Club. A number of gentlemen addressed the meeting, and among others P. B. TOMPKINS, from Broome County, made a facetious speech, which caused considerable merriment. After a song from one of the members the meeting adjourned.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

POLITICAL.—The Democrats in the Third Assembly District have nominated T. C. CALLICOT, Esq., as a candidate for Assembly. The Republican primaries will be held on Thursday evening next. A lively fight is going on in the Second Assembly District between two persons who claim to have received the Democratic nomination for Assembly, and their friends. The Nominating Convention was composed of nine delegates, representing three Wards. Mr. LESLIE, one of the candidates before the Convention, has published a card, in which he claims the nomination, having received five votes, which he says he can prove by the affidavits of the parties who voted for him. The Chairman of the Convention has responded in another card, claiming that Mr. KELSEY received the nomination in Convention, and threatens, if the affidavits are made by the Leslie party, "to expose such a tissue of villany, swearing, bribery and corruption as will involve not only men holding positions high enough to place them above the suspicion of such actions, but on the way downwards will expose others, until we come to the miserable tools themselves, which will bring down such an avalanche of public indignation against the authors as will place the man they attempted to crush above all competition."

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A special meeting of subscribers to the stock for the proposed Academy of Music, was held last evening in the Polytechnic Institute. The meeting was called to order by Judge GREENWOOD, and SAMUEL SLOAN was called to the chair. A. A. LORD, M. CHITTENDEN and others, addressed the meeting, and stated the object of assembling at the present time. It seems $141,000 worth of the stock has been taken, but a plan for the building, adopted by the Building Committee, will require $30,000 more. They still adhere to the original determination to deliver the building when completed to the stockholders unencumbered by debt. During the evening $10,000 was subscribed, and a Committee of twenty-five was appointed to raise the balance—$20,000.

The Flushing and Long Island Railroad—Settlement of the Controversy.

The long-pending controversy between the Long Island Railroad Company and the Directors of the Flushing Railroad, touching the right of way from Winfield to Hunter's Point, has been amicably settled upon the basis of Mr. OLIVER CHARLICK'S original offer,—the Long Island Company having accepted said original proposition in every particular. The principal items of the agreement, as now adopted, are that the Long Island Company are to have the right of way from Winfield, on the South side of the Flushing track, to Penny Bridge. For this franchise the Long Island Company pay to the Flushing Road a sum to be decided upon by three referees, mutually chosen. The grading at Jack's Creek to be paid for by the two companies. From Jack's Creek to the turnpike road, each road is to finish thirty feet in width, and from that point the Flushing Road has the right of way for two tracks, to be used by both roads to West-avenue. From thence to the East River, the Flushing Road acquires a front of five hundred and odd feet, for the accommodation of the cars and for their dépôt; also the joint use of the turn-tables and engine-houses. All the compensation is to be by appraisement. The two companies unite in the establishment of a downtown ferry, which will secure the patrons of both roads against all detentions. The Long Island Road from Winfield to Jamaica is now in course of construction, and the balance of the road, from Winfield to Hunter's Point, on the line of the Flushing road, will be proceeded with immediately, and it will be completed much sooner on account of the new arrangement.

This settlement has undoubtedly retarded the construction of a railroad on the south side of Long Island, as Mr. CHARLICK was negotiating for the construction of a road from Winfield to Jamaica, and thence on the south side to Islip. Affairs now point to the extension of the Flushing Road east to Roslyn, and thence to Glencove.

[Advertisement.]

TO DRUGGISTS AND PHYSICIANS—Who are desirous of avoiding the raw, crude Brandies of "the past and present year:" We would call their attention to our choice stock of *old* Brandies, Wines, &c., purchased years since, when brandies were low, and now richly tempered by age and the favorable changes of climate and transportation, enabling us to furnish druggists, physicians and families with a *rare* article, *especially adapted for medical and family use*, at reasonable rates.

"BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN," having driven the wolfish speculators in spurious gins out of the market, has now attained a popularity *without precedent in the history of the trade*, possessing, as it does, the *intrinsic* medicinal qualities of *old* and *pure* Gin. It has received the indorsement of thousands of physicians and druggists, who cheerfully testify to its nutritive, medicinal and recuperative qualities.

Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention. Circulars containing a list of articles and prices forwarded to those requiring them.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established 1778,)
Importers of Wines, &c., No. 338 Broadway, N. Y.

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EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, devotes his attention exclusively to Operative Surgery and Office Consultations on the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Hemorrhoids, Rupture, Fistula and Concealed Abscess of the Rectum are cured without knife or ligature, by a process requiring no confinement. Office hours from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours Dr. D. is at his private hospital, where spacious apartments and the purest air in the City, with separate nurses, are provided for those who require the more serious operations of prolonged dietetic treatment, unattainable at their own homes or at hotels.

The office of the *Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-street, Astor House, where all literary and business communications must be left.

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ALONE AND TRIUMPHANT.
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

for the water-closet, has a notoriety which is most enviable, and is continually enlarging. It is one of the best remedies for Piles ever devised, and is also a preventive which all healthy persons, old or young, should use. Apart from this, it is a luxury and necessity, being the clearest and purest paper ever made. Be sure you see GAYETTY'S name water-marked in every sheet of paper professing to be medicated, and look for his autograph on each package.

For sale by all druggists, and at the dépôts, No. 41 Ann-street, and at No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

As the apple on the borders of the Dead Sea, however tempting to the sight, is repugnant to the taste, and is nothing but ashes at the core, so experience detects, beneath the glare and tinsel of vicious pleasures nothing but delusion, mortification and disease. Ye to whom this applies, throw off the infatuation, and avail yourselves of the counsel and advice of Dr. H. JAMES, at No. 194 Bleecker-street, New-York. Hours for consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 to 8, daily, Sundays excepted.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY,

Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil, and is very easily taken.

To be had of the inventors, No. 135 Fourth-avenue, and all respectable druggists.

PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER,
Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-street.

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LACTONAH—THE ASIATIC ESSENCE OF MILK—the universal stimulus of Eastern nations. Found by experience to be especially adapted to our climate, curing dyspepsia, and having no reaction, removing the craving desire for other stimulants, as well as for itself. Only requires to be known to be valued as beyond price. Trial bottles 10 cents, with directions. Regular size 50 cents. Agency, No. 294 Canal-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

FALL CLOTHING.

Good black cloth frock coats	$5 to $8
Fine black cloth frock coats	10 to 14
The finest French cloth frock coats	15 to 20
Cassimere business coats	3 50 to 12
Complete cassimere business suits to match	6 to 20

At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

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BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

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WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—The only reliable Fire-proof Safe in the world, having *again* sustained its celebrated reputation at the late fires in Oshkosh and Key West. QUIAS BROTHERS, No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—Fixtures of beautiful designs and finish will be found at the great wholesale manufacturing dépôt of
WARNER, PECK & CO.,
No. 376 Broadway.

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GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY,
First block below the New-York Hotel, Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivory-types.

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HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

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NOX-NOCTES.—No reference to the night, but to the knight who in his business has achieved a world-wide reputation. NOX, with a K, means KNOX, whose hats are the perfection of style, fashion, grace and durability, and whose location is at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. To get a first-class hat go to KNOX.

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BERBE & Co., No. 156 BROADWAY,
Offer for sale, this day, the
FALL STYLE GENTLEMEN'S HATS.
In a few days they will introduce a
NEW FRENCH STYLE FOR YOUNG GENTS.

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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS do not merely suppress disease and leave it to break out again, but by expelling its *cause* from the system, their cures are not less permanent than rapid. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

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THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.—Go and see it, by all means, at Barnum's Museum. Nothing could be finer and nothing more attractive. It is played in grand style both this afternoon and evening.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....SEPT. 16.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, 1867	107⅛	100	Hudson Riv. R.	b60 36
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1874, Reg.	104⅛	100	Harlem R. Pref.	37
6,000	Virginia St. 6s	94⅜	300	do.	36⅞
16,000	Mo. State 6s	84⅞	15	Stonington R.	67
25,000	do.	b30 84⅞	150	Reading R.	s30 44⅛
1,000	California St. 7s	83⅛	500	do.	44⅜
1,000	Br. C. Water L.	97⅛	100	do.	s30 44
4,000	do.	100	300	do.	44
1,000	N. Y. C. R. 7s	101⅛	100	Chi. B. & Q. R.	b60 58
2,000	do.	101⅛	12	Macon & West. R.	94
2,000	N. Y. C'l Bs. '76	99	300	Michigan Cen. R.	46⅜
1,000	H. R. R. 3d m.	76⅛	250	do.	46⅝
5,000	Mich. Cen. R. 8 p.c. 1st m. S. F. C. B.	91	100	do.	s60 46
5,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	88	200	do.	s30 46⅛
1,000	Lk. E. & W. 3d M. B	35	150	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	6
35	Merchants' Bank	105⅛	200	M'h. So. & N. Ia. G. s.	23⅜
14	Merchants' Ex. Bk.	98⅛	350	do.	23⅛
5	Bk of St. of N. Y.	100	200	do.	23⅜
5	Bank of Commerce	99	50	do.	a10 23⅝
10	Ocean Bank	92	5	Panama Railroad	118
20	Peoples' Bank	100	50	do.	s60 117⅜
135	Pac. Mail St. Co.	83⅛	300	Illinois Central R.	66
100	do.	b30 83⅜	100	do.	66⅛
150	N. Y. Central R.	80⅛	50	do.	66⅜
420	do.	80⅜	250	Gal. & Chicago R.	75
250	do.	s30 80	100	do.	75⅛
400	do.	b60 80⅛	250	do.	s30 75
200	do.	b60 80⅜	100	do.	s60 74⅜
800	do.	s10 80	200	do.	s45 75
50	do.	s5 80	100	do.	75⅛
450	do.	80	450	do.	75⅜
200	do.	79⅞	100	do.	b30 75⅛
100	do.	s30 79⅜	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	24
50	do.	s60 79⅛	200	do.	23⅝
150	do.	s60 79⅜	900	Chic. & Rock Is. R.	68⅜
200	do.	s60 79⅛	100	do.	s30 68⅝
100	do.	s60 79⅜	150	do.	b60 69
150	Erie Railroad	45⅜	50	Cleve. P. & A. R.	114⅜
			35	do.	115

SECOND BOARD.

$6,500	City 6s, '60	100	50	Chi. & R. I. R.	69⅛
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	88	150	do.	b60 69⅛
1,000	Gal. & C. 2d m. bs.	88	100	do.	s60 68⅜
5	Bank of State N. Y.	100	50	N. Y. Central R.	79⅜
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	s30 83	300	do.	79⅞
150	Harlem Railroad	10⅛	50	do.	b10 79⅞
150	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	24	100	do.	b30 80
100	do.	s60 23⅜	350	do.	s3 80
100	Gal. & Chicago R.	75⅜	100	do.	b60 80⅛
50	do.	s10 75⅜	150	do.	a10 80
100	do.	75⅜	350	do.	80⅜
100	do.	b30 75⅞	100	Panama Railroad	118
250	do.	75⅞	100	do.	at10 118
310	Chi. & R. I. R.	69			

FRIDAY, Sept. 16—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange this forenoon there was another pretty strong and partially successful effort made to have prices down, particularly on the active Share list on which the present advance has been so large and stubborn. Most of the business on New-York Central on the first call of the Stock was done on time operations, and whereas the cash price opened at 80½ ₱ cent., the lowest point seller 60 days was 79¼ ₱ cent. Immediately succeeding this Stock, the prices on three or four of the Western Shares fell off ¼@1 ₱ cent. as compared with yesterday afternoon. And after the session of the Brokers adjourned, some fourteen calls of Central were pressed for cash at 79¾ @¾@¼ ₱ cent., which brought in orders to buy 1,500@2,000 Shares, and upon these the price almost immediately returned to 79¾@80 ₱ cent. on the Street. At the Second Board the sales opened at 79¾, and before the final dispersion of the Brokers and Jobbers 80⅛ ₱ cent. was paid, and the same figure bid for more. Thus after extreme fluctuations of 1½ ₱ cent., the prices closed ⅞@¼ ₱ cent. higher than on Thursday. The dealings through Thursday were not only varied and exciting, but somewhat significant of the recent loss of power by even the most influential members of the Exchange to control their own market. Whoever or whatever the outside influence may be, whether the great public, in force, or only the advanced guard of a general speculation on the recovery of the railway and other material interests of the country, it is undeniable that the New-York Stock Exchange has not been so thoroughly beaten since the Fall of 1856; not that the old members of the Board have suffered alike with the younger adventurers, but nearly all are surprised that the market of the past three or four weeks is *not*, after all, one of their own creation, or subject to the caprices and inconsistencies which have admirably swayed the Exchange for the past year or two. The fluctuations in the Western Shares were somewhat correspondent with the movement in New-York Central. The closing rates were for Rock Island 60⅛, against the same figure yesterday afternoon; Galena, 75⅞, which is ¼@⅜ lower; Michigan Central, 47; Michigan Guaranteed, 24@24⅛; Toledo, 24⅛, and Illinois Central, 66⅛; the last a decline of ¼@1 ₱ cent., while the Bonds of the Company were in request at 88 ₱ cent. The price of Panama and of Pacific Mail ruled about the same yesterday; both firmly held, but not so speculative as usual, this week. The State Stocks were again steady, and the Federal Securities firmer—a sale of the new registered Five Per Cents. at 104¼ ₱ cent. The General market left off firm in the afternoon, with an active demand for two or three of the Railway Stocks. Reading advanced to 45 ₱ cent. on an enlarged coal tonnage for the week, reported by telegraph from Philadelphia.

In the Exchange and Bullion markets to-day there was less activity for the *Arago* to-morrow than expected. The rates on Paris are less firm, owing to the competition with the standard drawers, of a liberal supply of cotton bills from the South. The French manufacturers are generally the earliest buyers in the new crop, and as the receipts have come forward freely this season, at New-Orleans and Mobile the business begins already to tell on the Foreign Exchanges, and also upon the shipping interest, which has the prospect of good freights on a very large crop. The terms for French bills to-day range f.5.16¼@f.5.13¾. On London the rates hold firm, but without much business for this steamer. The non-arrival of the *Persia*, to the close of 'Change hours, interfered somewhat with transactions in this line. The export demand for Gold and Silver, for the *Arago*, amounts, as at present entered at the ship's office, to $404,000.

In the Discount market we hear of November acceptances, first-class, being done at 6 ₱ cent., and four to six months' paper, prime indorsement, at 7 ₱ cent. The preference is, of course, shown at this rate to January and February over March bills; but where the names are in all respects first-rate, the latter are not refused in round lists. For fair or second-class paper the terms are 1@2 ₱ cent., and in some instances, on long dates, 3 ₱ cent. higher. Demand loans are easy at 6 ₱ cent. on the application of the borrower, and 5@5½ ₱ cent. where the lender seeks to place his money at call.

We are indebted to Mr. WELLS, of the Chicago *Commercial Express*, for the following report of the movement of Breadstuffs and the state of general business at that point, the present week:

"It was thought that the occurrence of the Illinois State Fair last week and of the United States Fair this week would diminish the receipts of Grain here considerably, but the diminution is hardly worth mentioning except in Corn, of which there was a very small surplus left in the country by the 1st of September, and that little will probably be held back to a great extent by the excited state of feeling in regard to the early frosts.

The movement of the crops continues a matter of special interest, if not so absorbing as a few weeks since. The small receipts of Corn should excite no surprise. The crop of last year, though of superior quality, was light in amount, and was called out rapidly in May and June. The movement of Wheat, though not large, is at least satisfactory, and sufficiently free to show absurdity in the early and united declarations of bears in Stocks and bulls in Produce' that farmers would hoard, and not sell at the prices' It will be worth while for several weeks yet to keep in mind the comparative movements of Wheat for three years, counting from the first of August, as in the following statement:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
First week	40,617	54,745	45,868
Second week	94,859	101,087	148,855
Third week	192,876	208,274	193,407
Fourth week	516,489	404,783	421,745
Fifth week	866,502	355,190	520,588
Sixth week	508,741	366,529	527,122
Total	2,220,084	1,490,669	1,851,080

It seems now certain that the Wheat movement and probably the crop secured, will fall behind that of 1857, to which year the present has been frequently likened in this respect. The receipts of Wheat alone at this point in the three months following the first of September, 1857, exceeded 7,000,000 bushels, an average of nearly 600,000 per week for twelve weeks, and larger in the aggregate than the whole receipts here in both Flour and Wheat from the crop of 1858 in twelve months succeeding the harvest of that year.

The Oats crop has never attracted very much attention, as it is small in comparison with Wheat and Corn, but the yield this year is large and of excellent quality. The receipts are greater since the harvest than ever before, being a third larger than in 1857, and three times as large as last year, as appears in the following statement, counting from the first of August for three years:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
First week	8,518	9,945